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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 84

June 16, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 92 79

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.78

7683 日七廿月四

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.

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"HONGKONG COPY 10 CENTS
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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREEK ABDICATION.

Royal Family Departs by British Warship.

London, June 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens, wiring on June 13, says that the King's departure was not followed by any disorders. The Royal Family left the Palace, eluding a crowd of ten thousand, and proceeded aboard a British warship.
M. Jonnart has informed the Government that commodities held up at Salamis will be delivered immediately.
Ships bound for the Piræus with wheat, coal, and maize have been ordered to proceed to their destination.

AMERICA'S NOTE TO CHINA.

Japan Annoyed by a Bogus Document.

London, June 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Lansing has announced that any irritation in the Japanese Press over the American Note to China was due entirely to the publication of a bogus Note. The correct text has since been published, and has removed suspicions.
The State Department explains that the American Note was inspired simply by a desire to aid the rival Chinese factions to come together.

THE U. S. LIBERTY LOAN.

Delayed Subscriptions Pouring In.

London, June 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the last twenty-four hours' subscribing to the Liberty Loan was unbroken, at noon by bell-ringing and whistle-blowing throughout the country. The Liberty Bell was rung at Philadelphia for the first time for years. Delayed subscriptions are pouring in.

U. S. AEROPLANES.

100,000 to be Constructed.

London, June 15.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the Council of National Defence has decided upon the immediate construction of a hundred thousand aeroplanes.

SPEECHES IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

General Pershing Attends the Sitting.

London, June 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that General Pershing was present in the Chamber and listened to speeches by M. Ribot and M. Viviani. The former defended the action of the Powers in restoring the Greek Constitution, praised M. Venizelos, and said that M. Jonnart's action in Greece proved that the best way of ending German insolence and of banishing German tricks was to act decisively. M. Ribot paid a tribute to the intervention of the United States, which he characterized as one of the greatest events in history. He quoted President Wilson's message to Russia, reciting the aims of the war, as a justification for France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine, and concluded by saying "We will not yield, we will conquer."
M. Viviani described his visit to America and said America entered the war determined that there should be no peace without victory. He added: "There will be no peace till the sanguinary autocracy which has already received deadly blows does not exist."

INCENDIARISM IN GERMANY.

London, June 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a fire has destroyed miles of forest near Cassel, making the twentieth forest fire in Germany in two months. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE PETROGRAD CONFERENCE.

Reply to a Recent Protest.

London, June 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, replying to the protest by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. Thomas and M. Vandervelde, mentioned on June 6, declares that the forthcoming International Socialist Conference can easily reach an understanding regarding Alsace-Lorraine and other regions, as the members have already recognised the rights of nations to dispose of their own destiny.

NEW DUTCH WAR MINISTER.

London, June 15.
Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says that Jonkheer Jonge has been appointed Minister for War, he being the first civilian to hold the post.

THE FOOD CONTROLLERSHIP.

London, June 15.
The newspapers state that Lord Rothermere has declined the Food Controllership.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.

Socialists Demand Peace.

London, June 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that during the Budget debate in the Austrian Reichsrath, the Socialists demanded that the Government should proclaim a desire for peace on the basis of "No annexations and no indemnities."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

London, June 14.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that he understood the United States had recently addressed a note to China deploring the recent discussions, and hoping that tranquillity would forthwith be established. No communication has as yet been received by Britain.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND GERMAN AIMS.

Washington, June 14.
President Wilson in his "Flag Day" address at the Washington Monument grounds, emphasised that in the matter of conquest the German Government could not go farther and dare not go back. Therefore it wished to close its bargain before it was too late. The military masters of Germany saw very clearly that if they fell back or were forced back an inch their power at home and abroad would fall to pieces. They were thinking now more especially of their power at home which was trembling under their feet. Deep fear had entered their hearts. Their only chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence was to secure peace now with an immense advantage still in their hands and thus justify themselves before the German people. They would thus have gained by force what they had promised to gain thereby, namely, an immense expansion of German power and an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities, and their prestige and political power would be secure. If they fail their people would thrust them aside and a government accountable to the people themselves would be set up in Germany, as in England, the United States, France—in all great countries of modern times except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone. If they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and self-government of nations, for they see what an immense strength the forces of justice and liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprises, but let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire. The revolutionists of Russia will be cut off from all succour and the co-operation of Western Europe, and a counter revolution will be fostered and supported. Germany herself will lose a chance of freedom and all Europe will arm for the next final struggle. President Wilson affirmed that this sinister intrigue was being conducted in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the German Government could get access. It was also being conducted in America no less actively than in Russia. The German agents in America who had learned discretion and kept within the law, sought to undermine the Government while professing loyalty but would make no headway. America had made her choice and was to anyone who sought to stand in the way of her high resolution to vindicate and make secure for the salvation of the nation every principle she held dear. "We are ready to plead at the bar of history and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

BRITISH CAPTURE TURKI H FORT.

London, June 14.
An Admiralty report states that British warships captured Fort Sallit on Tuesday after three hours resistance. Ninety-four prisoners were captured, also three machine guns and two mountain guns, as well as a considerable quantity of military stores, camels, and harbour plant.
[Fort Sallit is situated on the eastern shore of the Red Sea about 150 miles to the north of Perim.]

FURTHER BRITISH GAINS.

London, June 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The British troops carried out a successful operation this morning to the east of Monchy-le-Pereux. We stormed hostile positions of considerable local importance on a frontage of 1 mile on the high ground of Infantry Hill which was stubbornly contested on numerous occasions. We gained all objectives and took 175 prisoners. Yesterday we brought down one German aeroplane and drove down three others: none of our machines is missing.

THE LONDON AIR RAID.

London, June 15.
In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Macpherson stated that the raiders had crossed the English Channel in twelve minutes. He understood it was true that one enemy aircraft had been brought down near Shoeburyness. He regarded the raid as a reprisal for our continuous and effective raids in the district of Zebruggen. The authorities were satisfied with London's air defences.
Lord Derby reports there were no casualties among our soldiers in yesterday's air raid, and that no enemy aeroplane was brought down.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OUR HEROIC SEAMEN.

London, June 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr. George Roberts, representing the Board of Trade, announced the institution and periodical publication of a special Roll of Honour for seamen of the mercantile marine who had lost their lives or had been taken prisoners in the service of the Empire. The question of compensation would be sympathetically reviewed.

FRENCH TROOPS IN GREECE.

London, June 15.
A French eastern communique states:—In Thessaly our cavalry occupied Trikala: A battalion of our light infantry moved to Volo.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE BRUTALITY.

London, June 15.
Two of the latest authenticated cases serve to illustrate once more the utter brutality of German submarine methods: The steamship Karba was sunk without warning 230 miles from land on April 13, and ten of the crew were eventually picked up and taken to hospital in a precarious condition, after being twelve days in an open boat, during seven days of which they were without food. Two of the survivors have since succumbed. Another boat containing twenty-one of the crew is not yet accounted for, and it is feared it must be regarded as lost.
The steamer Cathness was also torpedoed 240 miles from land on April 13. The ship sank in a few minutes and all aboard were flung into the water. The master and twenty-nine of the crew were drowned. The remainder clambered into a boat and drifted without food for sixteen days. When only two out of twenty had survived, they were eventually picked up in a terrible condition, one survivor losing his foot besides having other serious injuries.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST BANKER.

Governor of Bank of England Interviewed in New York.

From the New York Evening Post to hand, we note that Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, who visited America recently as one of the Mission of which Mr. Balfour was the leader has been interviewed with regard to his views on fiscal policy and Great Britain's banking affairs. His Lordship is reported to have outlined a part of England's future financial policy with regard to the United States, and explained some of the methods which have been used in the past to meet the monetary requirements of war. He said that he had gone to America, not to dictate ways and means to the American bankers and public, but to outline some of the mistakes in the fiscal policy of England and France, in order that America might profit from their errors.

That Great Britain would continue to ship gold to America might be required, largely with a view to maintaining easy money rate in this market, was one of the principal facts disclosed by the Bank of England's Governor. It made little difference, Lord Cunliffe asserted, whether England borrowed privately or through the United States Government; higher rates in the money market would eventually compel our own Government to pay higher interest on its bonds, which would in turn affect the rate which the Allies would have to pay on their borrowings here.

As to the amount of gold which Great Britain would send to America, Lord Cunliffe intimated that this would depend on what the Exchange and the British Bank could obtain. Referring to the question of increasing the gold reserve behind the British Treasury notes, which has steadily been falling to a lower rate, Lord Cunliffe remarked that such a policy would be difficult, because of the heavy export of the metal to America.

It was further divulged by the British banker that up to that time, no actual business had taken place between the Bank of England and the New York Federal Reserve

Bank, which recently established a mutual banking relationship. The Bank of England, he said, would make a deposit with its New York correspondent, but no interest would be charged or paid on these international balances. The principal function of the relationship at present would consist in the discount of commercial paper, which had become very scarce in the British money market, owing to the heavy Government financing. Changes in the habits of the English people were likely, Lord Cunliffe thought, to play an important part in the redemption of the various British note issues after the war, or in the building up of an increased gold reserve behind these issues, which at present had fallen to low levels. The British public had come to like the paper money of the Treasury in one-pound and ten-shilling denominations, and after the war, might not care to give them up in exchange for the heavy gold sovereigns, which heretofore had been carried in the pockets of the people.

Lord Cunliffe said that he personally had a strong desire to see the nation get back to a full gold basis, and hoped there would be prompt provision made for redemption of the "currency notes." But if the people do not turn in their notes for redemption, the necessity of maintaining a large gold reserve would be minimized.

A typewritten list of questions was submitted to the British Bank official by the newspaper men, some of which brought forth a smiling acknowledgment of his inability to answer. Asked whether, after the war, New York would retain its place of financial supremacy, Lord Cunliffe ventured the guess that New York and London might work together, neither supreme, but evenly balanced against each other.

It was too early to predict, he thought, whether interest rates after the war would be high or low in the international markets. He hoped they would not advance materially, and added that every effort would be made to keep them down, especially while the conflict was in progress. Shipments of gold to America ought to operate to keep interest rates low here, but would have the opposite effect in France and England.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

INDIAN WRANGLERS.

London, June 15.
The list of Wranglers include the names of D. E. Roberts (Poonah), S. R. Sivar (Madras), and in the Senior Optimes class, S. P. Prasad.

SILVER MARKET.

Effect of Chinese Unrest.

London, June 14.
Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market says that the market has at length left the doldrums in which it had remained for over a month. The change was accompanied by abrupt upward movement in price. The disquieting news from China aggravated the firmness of the market.

AMERICA'S AIR-FIGHTERS.

Hunting Germans Under Their Own Flag on French Front.

On the French Front in France, May 9.—"Sorry we saw only one German bird—and he made off quickly." This was the gist of the report made by ten American aviators on their return this evening from a long search extending from St. Quentin to Arras. The Americans, who had been ferreting the German lunge, gathered around the American flag which floated beside the Tricolor on the aviation ground, and related to Captain Thesault, commander of the squadron, incidents of their reconnaissance. The flag is the first American emblem to be flown by American fighters on the French front. It came from Orange, N. J.

The correspondent witnessed the departure and return of the Americans, who fly in machines of great speed. There is no occasion for their French commander to order them to make flight. They themselves fly to go hunting for the German air-men. To-day only six were told to depart, but four others joined in the chase on their own initiative.

The task of the Americans is always perilous, for they are obliged to seek the Germans over their own territory, but they are fully confident of their ability to cope with enemy machines. This confidence is shared by their commander, who referred proudly to the squadron's record of thirty-two German airplanes, the destruction of which has been confirmed, while others are known to have been brought down, but were not counted because they fell out of sight behind the German lines.

The work of the squadron was appreciated highly by every branch of the French service. The desire is expressed widely for more American squadrons of this character, which protect from attack the observation and range-regulating airplanes, and act as escorts for bombing squadrons. It is asserted throughout the army that the presence of American and other hunting squadrons has played a great part in the recent victories.

The American airmen are still wearing the French uniform, in which many of them have fought since the beginning of the war. They all desire to remain together, but numbers of them are fully qualified, according to their officers, to become leaders of squadrons.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, June 21.
Cinema Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
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Cuisine under European Supervision.

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Manager.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
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Apply to THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

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EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married
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MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

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It has been entirely renovated, throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric light and Fan,
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from the Hotel itself, where ladies may come and bring children
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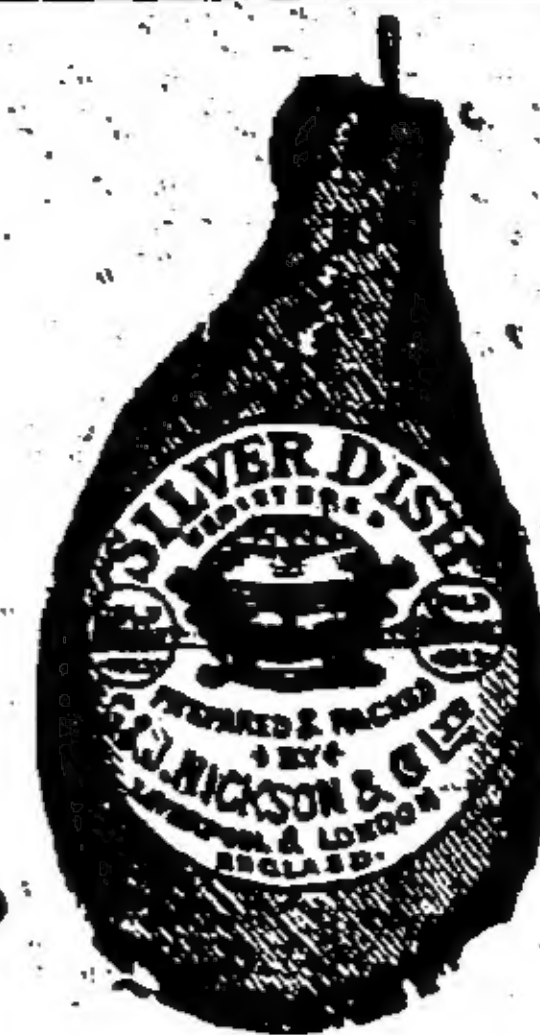
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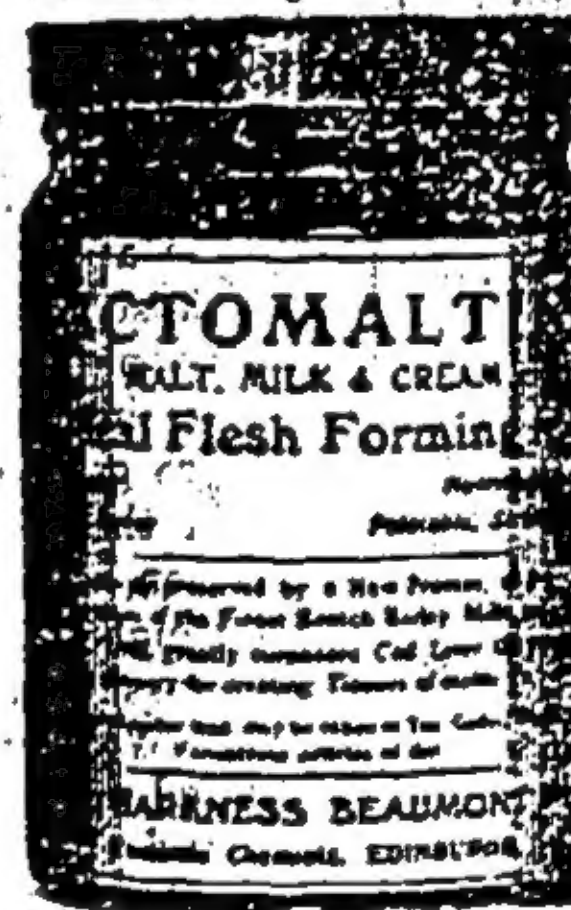
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An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties
of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MILK, obtained from the
FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.MOST
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NUTRITIOUS.PRESCRIBED
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FACULTY.LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in
Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency
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5 " Little Twin	\$650.00
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Largest and most complete stock of Motor Cycles in Hong Kong

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Storm-Driven Bird.

There is still apparently a
belief in the superstition that a
bird flying into a house by an
open window foretells death. An
Evening News correspondent
states that such an occurrence at a
country home recently threw
the household into the greatest
alarm. The bird not only showed
no signs of fear, but could not be
driven out of the house. Though
the household were convinced of
the significance of the event, a
very simple explanation is avail-
able. A heavy thunderstorm was
raging at the time, with a high
wind, and, drenched and ex-
hausted, the bird was attracted
by the light in the room and only
sought shelter.

"The Poor Rockefeller."

Mr. Frank Rockefeller, brother
of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, died
recently in Cleveland, at the age
of seventy-two years. Frank
Rockefeller was the youngest of
the three brothers, and while he
is believed to have left a fortune
of considerably over a million, he
was known as "the poor Rocke-
efeller," as he had never been able
to amass the great fortunes of his
brothers. During the last twenty
years he had been at odds with
his brother, John D. Rockefeller,
and they had never spoken,
although William, the third
brother, had frequently tried to
patch up the differences between
them. Their quarrel appears to
have started in 1898 over a
business deal, and their subse-
quent clashes were widely publish-
ed, and were social, religious,
and commercial.

Happy in Affliction.

Sir Arthur Pearson was the
principal speaker at a debate held
by men blind from birth and men
becoming blind in adult years as
to which had the greater advan-
tage. Speakers on both sides
seemed very happy. St.
Dunstan's boys spoke of their
advantage in being able to
visualize things and persons they
had seen, while the blind men
who had never seen assured their
hearers that it was a great thing
to be taught self-reliance in the
dark from the very days of
infancy. One blinded man was
glad he had seen his wife, and
could always picture her; on the
other side, a speaker declared
that the wife of the man blind
from birth would be beautiful
always to him, and need never
fear wrinkles or stoutness. "In-
deed," he said, "if she has a soft
hand and a sweet voice what more
can we want." In closing the
debate Sir Arthur Pearson said he
was proud of the spirit shown by
the men. "You believe you're
only got to go on sticking to it to
get there. Now, I'm a little older
at this game than you are," he
said, "and I know you're right."

Mr. Kipling And His Fellow

Authors.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's resigna-
tion from the Society of Authors,
after a membership of twenty-six
years, calls special attention to
the British controversy raging
over the publication of war
charity books. The Society has
been campaigning against these;
it declares that, "while entirely
in sympathy with the admirable
causes which may have been
helped by charity books," it
believes that "the publication of
such is detrimental to their [the
authors'] honourable profession,
and especially to its least for-
tunate members." Kipling and
others believe this attitude not
merely unpatriotic, but unwise.
It is argued that no one has been
compelled to write for the war
charity books, and that many
who have not been would have
given their ears for the privilege
as it would have advertised them
and given them a greater prestige
in the literary world. The books
have also "stirred up the book
trade," for many a customer has
gone into a shop to buy a war
charity book and has come out of
it with two or three others.
Kipling presented his resignation
without reason, for he sent with
it a check for £500 for the
Society's pension fund.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American, Swiss & French
Chocolates.

GENERAL NEWS.

2ft Cigars at 10 Guineas.
Havana cigars measuring nearly 2ft. long and 6in. round were sold by auction for 10 guineas each at a war sale at the Sportsman's Ambulance Fund.

Canadian Customs Revenue.
Canada's revenue from Customs during the year ended March 31 was \$29,230,000, an increase of \$3,600,000 as compared with the previous year and the largest on record.

Rubber Plantation Imports.
The April rubber plantation imports into the United Kingdom amounted to 6,112 tons, and deliveries to 6,273 tons. The total stock of Para and Plantation rubber is 11,487 tons, against 8,973 tons.

Japanese Aristocracy.
According to recent official statistics the number of peers in Japan on the 20th of this month was 933. There are now 17 princes, 38 marquises, 100 viscounts, 380 counts and 393 barons in Japan.

Bomb Explosion in Tientsin.
Information has come to our knowledge that as the result of a bomb explosion in the French Concession, Tientsin, a man's arm was blown off. The explosion is said to have occurred in a house used for the manufacture of bombs.

West Indian Sugar.
Sir Francis Wattle, Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, has prepared a scheme for the establishment of Government-aided central sugar factories in Jamaica. The Legislative Council will be asked to give effect to the proposal.

Admiral Poore.
Admiral Sir Richard Poore, K.C.B., who is one of those senior naval officers who have voluntarily gone on retired pay to facilitate the promotion of young officers, was a sub-lieutenant in the Philomel that took part in the Persia Expedition of 1875-6.

Aviation in Japan.
Mr. Champion, the American aviator who came to Japan with Miss Sison, is understood to be making preparations to fly from Nara to Tokyo without alighting anywhere between the two places. He has had a special tank fitted to the aeroplane capable of holding a tank (39.70 imp. gal.) of gasoline. He expects to cover the 365 miles between Nara and Tokyo in about 6 hours.

A Tax on Cats.
Some years ago the Prussian Treasury recommended local authorities to tax cats as an easy source of new revenue. It is now announced that the one attempt to enforce a tax on cats during the war, in a provincial town, has proved a complete failure. Imposition of the tax resulted in such a wholesale massacre of feline pets that the community was soon suffering from a mouse and rat plague. The tax was then abolished.

London's Coal by Canal.
Two motor barges of a new type arrived recently at a Barge Canal wharf in Pancras Road, having brought 50 tons of coal entirely by inland waterways from the Cornock Chase Colliery, near Birmingham. The trip was an experimental one, in furtherance of a scheme which may be of much importance to London next winter, the bringing of a coal supply by this means, instead of by railway or seagoing colliers. As the railways are suffering from congestion and labour shortage, and the seaborne coal is exposed to risk of loss, the new motor-barge, which is economical and quick in working, may prove of great value. A detachable motor is used, placed on deck above the bows, and connected with a light shaft and screw, all placed forward. The trip took about 60 hours, but this time will be considerably shortened.

WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and garbages the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

NOTICES.

The undying joy of the
World's greatest music
enters your life with a Victrola



prices and styles to suit all.
Easy terms may be arranged.

MOUTRIE'S
Exclusive Agents.



N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,
NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.
NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING
No Brush required. Also in CIGAR CASES, BOTTLES, etc.
Applied with a brush or cloth to the sole of the shoe. Gives an instantaneous brilliancy and a waterproof finish, which lasts a week or more of dry weather. Most useful and economical of shoe polish. Does not make the leather over-soil. Wipes off with a cloth. Nubian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 10, Tottenham St., London, S.W., Eng.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Big Fortune.
Mr. Richard B. Thomas, who died on February 14 and left property of the value of \$447,588, owes some of it to Singapore, says the *Singapore Free Press*. He was the managing director of the largest steel and tin plate manufacturer in the United Kingdom.

Girls Marathon Race.
A Marathon race of Japanese girls is reported from Kagoshima Prefecture. On the 20th ult. students of the Girls' Normal School and the Second Girls' School in Kagoshima prefecture held a Marathon race and about a score of picked classes of the two schools ran the distance of 25 miles.

Amusing Errors.
Some amusing errors have cropped up in official handbooks compiled since the commencement of the war. One dealing with machine-guns has only recently been withdrawn. It stated gravely that a certain gun should either be hauled by A. Mule or by an "intelligent non-commissioned officer!"

The Kaiser's Jewels.
Among the Kaiser's jewels which have just been sold in Copenhagen is a magnificent diamond necklace consisting of 375 large and small brilliant. It was a gift from the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan. A diamond hair ornament worn by the Empress at Court functions and a tiara were also disposed of.

Big Fire at Yonezawa.
About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, says the *Japan Chronicle* of May 23, fire broke out at Kwantcho Yonezawa, and spread so rapidly that by 12.30 about 400 houses had been destroyed. The streets swept by the fire being the most prosperous quarters of the city, great confusion prevailed among the residents.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Robinson, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Nanyokan Hotel from Shanghai.
Taising, from Amoy.
Fufonchi Wingyuefong 95, from Yokohama.
Kungsang, from Amoy.
Koonseng, c/o Kwongcheong, from Amoy.
Chong Ban Ket, 38 Des Voeux Road, from Toronto.
Ohmura Katori Maru, from Yokohama.
Hangsang, from Shanghai.
Eveans, from Hankow.
A. B. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Hayata c/o Mitsui, from Taipei.
Hoksenhun, from Taipei.
Hutchins Capt. Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Jarpoynt, from Sydney.
Kwang, Heng Seng, from Bangkok.
Neiron, from Vancouver.
Sui Hong Tai, from Macao.
Teng Yooong Kee 5 Wanchai, from Singapore.
Taygania University, from Singapore.
Teulings Miss, Steamer "Willa" from Kras.
Tomsion, Sanitary, from Edinburgh.
Tinkimlo c/o Hongtai, from Tainan.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 14, 1917.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of juicy dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Moutrie's Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at Connaught Road, C.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

HOUSES to LET.—Wong-neichong Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 & 4 ROBINSON ROAD, Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

WANTED.

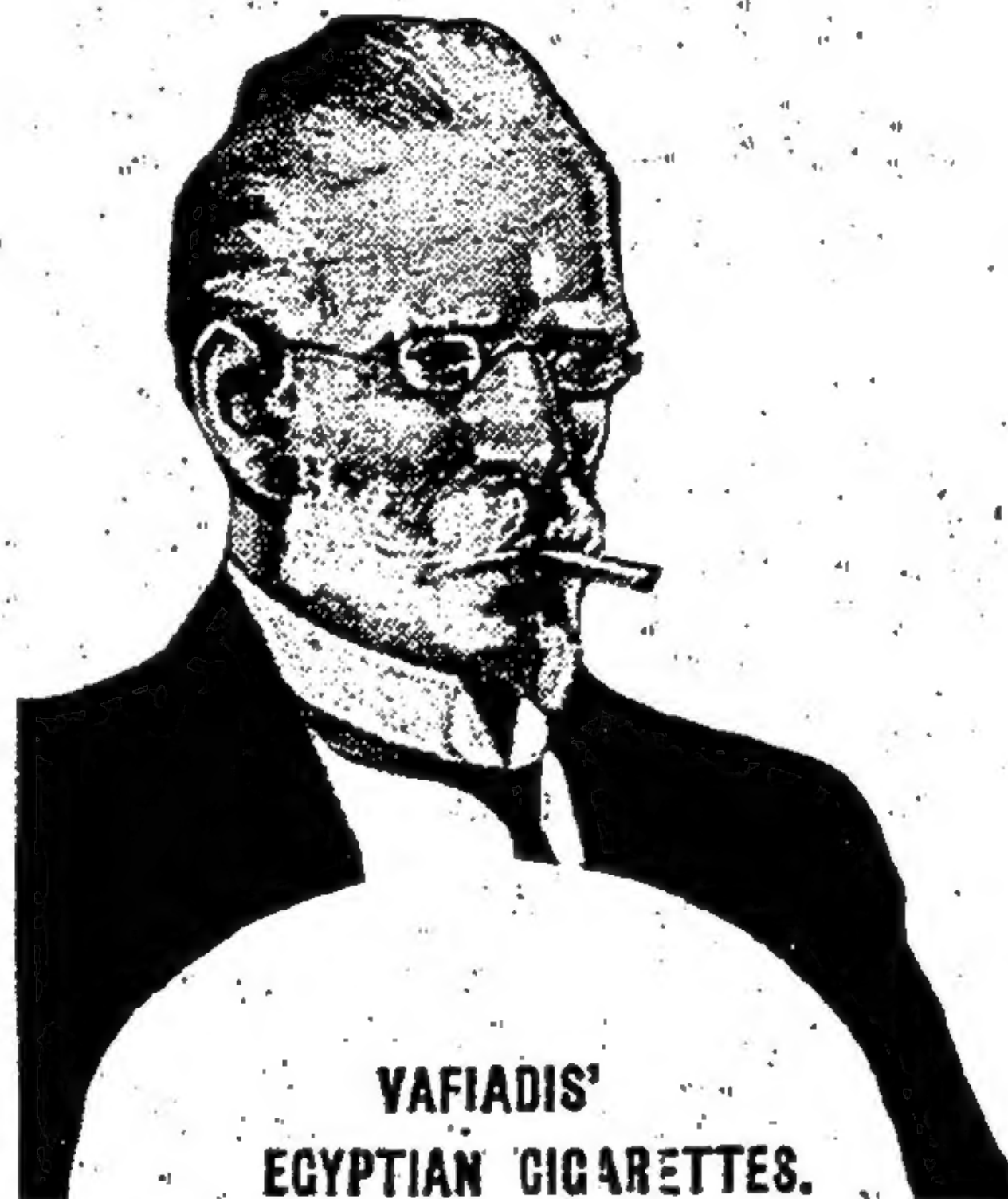
WANTED.—A CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge of English and office experience. Apply stating salary required to Z.K.Y. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A FURNISHED FLAT or FURNISHED HOUSE of about three or four rooms, Hongkong or Kowloon side, 1st August or sooner if convenient. Good locality and electric light essential. Apply Box 191 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—24 H.P. A.J.S. MOTOR CYCLE.—1916. 3 Speed countershaft model. In perfect running order. Has not been ridden 500 miles. Can be seen at any time by appointment. Cost \$75.00. Apply J. S. "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

TEL. NO. 1877.

MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 28, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 422.
PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSSEN. Tel. 482.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S
LOOSE FITTING

B. V. D.

KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS

AND

COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS.

FROM \$1.25 PER GARMENT.



This Light, Refreshing Underwear is a Long Step Towards Summer Day Satisfaction of Body and Mind.
THE FABRIC IS VASTLY DURABLE IN USE AND WASH.



"This advertisement is issued by
The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd."

ROXFORD UNION SUITS.

MADE OF SOFT WHITE COTTON MATERIAL. THE IDEAL GARMENT FOR PRESENT WEAR. YOU WILL NOT FEEL THE HEAT IF YOU WEAR A ROXFORD UNION SUIT.
SIZES 30" TO 50"

\$2.50 PER SUIT.

J. T. SHAW

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL. 518, HONGKONG.

Head Office:
7 Jinkee Rd.
Shanghai.

and at
Hankow



FANS

IN
STOCK

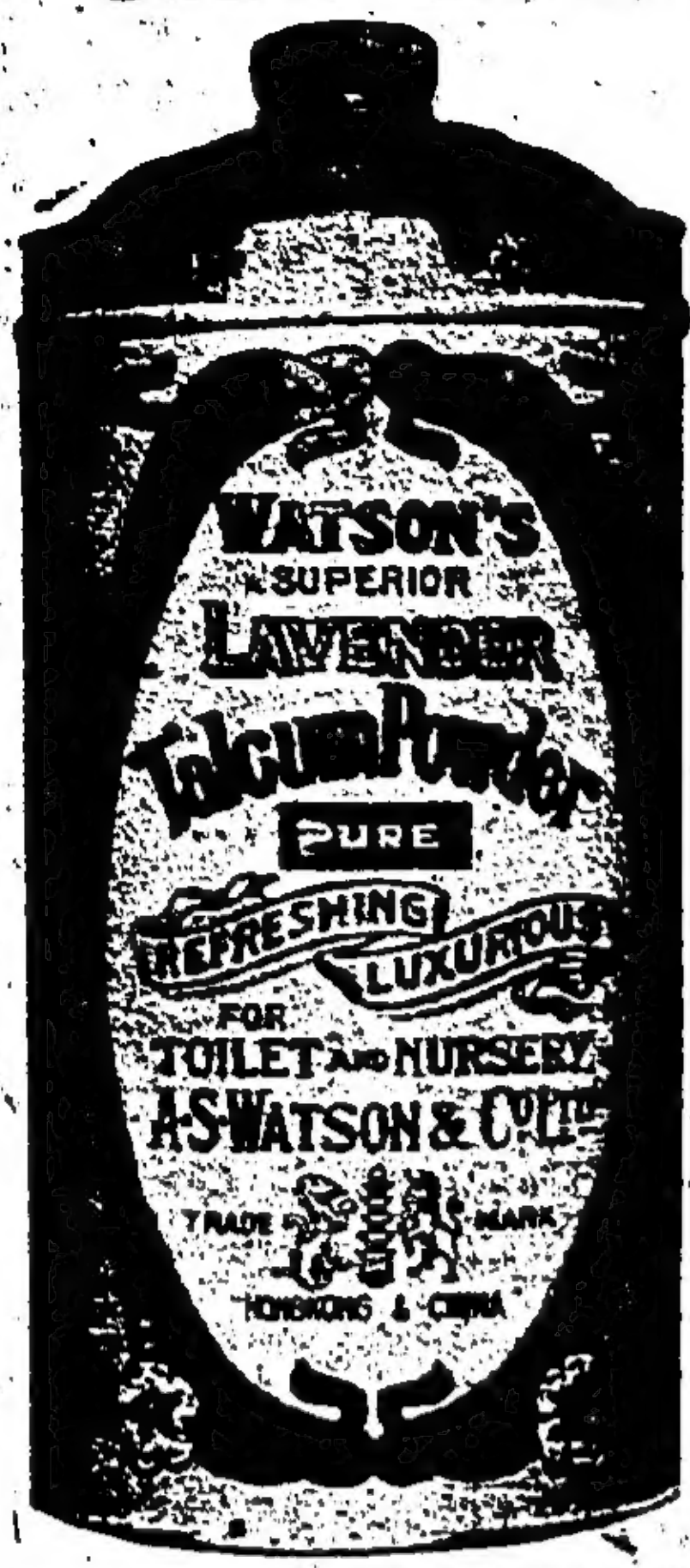
FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1114.

GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM.



The latest addition to our fine series of Lavender Toilet

Articles is a powder of exceptional merit.

It has real antiseptic properties and is wonderfully soothing to the skin.

1 lb. Size for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.

THE STATE AND THE LIQUOR TRADE.

One of Reuter's telegrams received yesterday intimated that Mr. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons, had stated that the Government had decided to appoint Commissioners to settle the terms of the State acquisition of the liquor trade, either in war-time or after the war. The Government, Mr. Bonar Law added, favoured such acquisition, but before anything was settled, the House of Commons would be given an opportunity of considering the matter. Thus, it will be noted, in the midst of the greatest war in which the British have ever engaged, they are about to discuss, and if the Commission so decides, to acquire from private ownership the vast liquor trade of the country. In this, as in other matters, we hold that the Government and the House of Commons would be better employed in concentrating their attention on the conduct of the war. It is of paramount importance, and all other questions—liquor control, Irish Home Rule and all the rest of the controversial and thorny subjects, the discussion of which has retarded real progress for generations—are infinitely subordinate. It is, of course, possible that at present, more certainly than at other times, these thorny subjects may have a better chance of being discussed in their essentials and settled off-hand, or at least that something practical can be done with them, for to-day we are finished with long-winded discussions which fly notorious for an exposition of ideas begotten of prejudices and bitterness. Men want things done; they want Irish home rule talk cleared out of the way; the liquor question settled; and similar controversial subjects got rid of once and for all. If these subjects are to be discussed during the war, it is certainly much better that they should be so considered.

The Government, it will be observed, leaves no doubt as to its own views on the matter, and we are not surprised that it has decided to favour the nationalisation of "the trade." From the Home papers it has been clear that a very considerable measure of agitation has preceded the Government's announcement, and a report in a London contemporary to hand throws considerable light on the influences that were brought upon the Prime Minister, and doubtless on other members of the Cabinet as well, regarding their views on this important question. We read that in a deputation which presented itself at the Prime Minister's residence "practically all the temperance organisations were represented, and that the deputation included Bishops, clergy and ministers of all denominations, licensing justices, University professors, trade union secretaries, employers of labour, merchants, manufacturers and social reformers of many shades of opinion." A truly formidable deputation! Various views were advocated regarding the relative merits and demerits of prohibition and State purchase. Mr. Leif Jones, M.P., who was present on behalf of the United Kingdom Alliance, expressed the opinion, which is very largely held, that prohibition now would be welcomed by the people. It was, he thought, a policy that united the nation. "Those whom he represented did not believe purchase was the most direct road to prohibition. There were no terms or guarantees that would make purchase acceptable to him, as he thought that nationalisation would make it more difficult to control the trade." It is against opposition such as this that the Government has ultimately arrived at the decision to suggest State control in preference to prohibition. In explaining the Government's attitude as far as it was at the time clear to him, the Prime Minister, in the course of his reply, said that it was essential to the life of a nation that there should not be excessive drinking. This applied now in particular, lest it should interfere with the chances of victory. He wanted a nation free and unfettered, and must think of the best way of obtaining this. There were some present with full knowledge of the difficulties who, after a life-time, had come to the conclusion that State purchase was necessary. He himself had to consider the question from every point of view; he was doing so still. He could only say that he would do it in all earnestness and in all sincerity. The Prime Minister also pointed out, with regard to the incentive that Chancellors of the Exchequer would have in the sale of liquor under nationalisation, that this existed now, but that Chancellors of the Exchequer knew perfectly well that a reduction in drinking meant in the end more revenue than immediate excise. A member of the deputation, we note, took the particularly sensible view of condemning the continued use of sugar in brewing and urged that the stocks of bonded spirits should be used for munition purposes, as was being done in France. This is a view which we are inclined to think would be popular at home and also possibly abroad, even in the notorious regions where a man can "raise a thirst."

Whatever may be the outcome of the agitation and the Government's present announcement, there is no doubt that the question is still bristling with difficulties and that "The Trade" will now, as in the past, safeguard its interests to the utmost. There can be no two questions, we believe, that at home, as elsewhere, a reduction at least of alcoholic consumption would be of great benefit to the individual as to the nation as a whole.

Helping War Funds.

One result of the Government's decision to take the provision of bathing facilities at North Point in hand is that two most deserving local war funds have been benefited to the extent of \$500 each, through the generosity of Mr. Ho Kom-tong. The Cigarette and Tobacco Fund is always worthy of support, and the work it is doing is deeply appreciated by the men in the trenches has been simply shown by the very many gratefully worded acknowledgments which have been published from time to time. But we are especially glad to see the additional support which has been given to the Aeroplane Fund through the distribution of the thousand dollars which the donor at first intended giving towards the bathing scheme. There is a special reason why this particular Fund should be assisted just now, and that is to be found in the fact that by the first week of July its subscription list totals \$12,500. Hongkong will be able to give, not one, but two serial machines to the Home Government. And that is surely a consideration well worth aiming at.

The Aeroplane Fund.

Seeing that we are now past the middle of the month, and that there are only three weeks in which to decide this point, it would perhaps be well if we were to explain the situation. This Aeroplane Fund has been started by local members of the Overseas Club, the idea at first being to raise a sufficient sum by Empire Day to pay for the cost of one aeroplane. Unhappily, that has not been accomplished, but we are glad to say that contributions are still being received and that the required amount is now fairly well in sight. Some three weeks ago, when the Fund stood at \$6,500, it was announced that a local gentleman had promised to bear the cost of a second aeroplane if by the first week of July the public contributed a further \$6,000. Since then, the figure has been steadily mounting up, and, according to the latest list issued—which will be found elsewhere in this issue—it has now reached \$10,800 odd. Further sums have been promised, and we are informed that about \$800 more is required if the offer of a second aeroplane is to be made possible of acceptance. Roughly, about \$270 a week is required for the next three weeks. That should quite easily be raised. We commend the claims of the Fund to the patriotic public. These are days when there is necessarily a considerable wastage of British aircraft, and, as every little helps, two more aeroplanes from this far-distant outpost of the Empire will be very acceptable to the Imperial authorities.

Legitimate Warfare.

From the forlorn picture of the indiscriminate slaughter of civilians, revealed in the air raid on London, it is good to turn to what our soldiers are doing in France in the legitimate business of war. From Sir Douglas Haig's latest report it will be seen that the total captures of prisoners within the past week reached the very substantial total of 7,342, of whom 145 were officers. In booty, no fewer than 47 guns, 242 machine guns, and 60 trench mortars fell to our lot. Our own casualties were insignificant by comparison, and come quickly to the more that we learn of the latest "little push" against the enemy the more do we realise its thorough and satisfactory character. This is legitimate warfare; warfare in which men of honour can take part, and in which the laurels that fall to them are not stained by the blood of the innocent.

Chinese Vice-Consul's Visit.
Mr. Lu Ping-tang, Vice-Consul for China in Melbourne, is, with his wife and two children, on a visit to Hongkong. Mr. Lu, who was formerly Acting Consul at Toronto, is a nephew of Tang Shao-yi. He has taken a keen interest in the introduction of Chinese merchandise into Australia, and is a strong advocate of closer commercial relations between the two countries.

DAY BY DAY.

SAY LITTLE, SERVE ALL PASS ON.

Monday's Anniversary.
Monday is the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo (1815).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.9/10d.

Spanish Passports.
It is notified that all persons travelling to Spain must be in possession of passports issued by a competent Spanish Diplomatic or Consular Officer.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 2, amounted to 69,992 tons and the sales during the period to 63,597 tons.

Land Sale.
Inland Lot, N. 2237, situate above Bowen Road, near the Military Hospital, is to be sold by auction at the P. W. D. office on July 3. It comprises about 25,000 square feet, and the upset price is \$7,350.

New Doctor.
The name of Wong Ts-chuen, Ho Miu Ling Hospital, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Hongkong, has been added to the list of persons qualified to practise medicine.

The Black List.
The Gazette contains a further amendment of the list of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation.

Gun Practice.
It is notified that information has been received from the military authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.—On Sunday 17—From Stonecutters, in a south westerly direction. All junks, ships, and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

Bandman Opera Company.
At their farewell performance at the Theatre Royal, the Bandman Opera Company last night gave a repeat performance of "High Jinks," one of the best and brightest of their repertoire. Individually and collectively, the cast gave a most delightful performance, which was highly appreciated by the fairly large audience present.

Notice to Mariners.
The Acting Harbour Master of Canton notifies that in view of the high water and strong current now prevailing in the Canton Delta, steam vessels are requested to take extra precautions and proceed at a moderate speed when passing through crowded parts of the river and through those parts the banks of which are liable to suffer damage from the wash. Special precautions are necessary when passing dykes under repair.

Survey of Launches.
It is notified that under Regulation 2 of the regulations relating to launches and motor boats made by the Governor-in-Council on April 5, the owners of all launches and motor boats are required before obtaining licences to have their launches or motor boats surveyed by a Government Marine Surveyor, surveys by the owners' private surveyor cannot be recognised. Applications for surveys should be made to the Government Marine Surveyor, Harbour Office.

Interested in Mining.
Mr. Shum Hin-chun (a relative of Ex Viceroy Shum of Canton) who has been acting as Secretary to Towkay Foo Choo-chun, is on a visit to Hongkong. He is much interested in mining, and intends meeting those interested in the same line. He has been for some years an Obsolete official at Cape Town and also in Bangkok, where he was special adviser to the King of Siam. Mr. Shum visited Canton recently and was given an audience by the Civil Governor at the latter's court, where he stayed as a guest for a week.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

Subscription List No. 10.

Ho Kom Tong...	\$ 500
Dra. Jordan, Foreyth, Grone and Aubrey...	100
J. R. Michael and Co.	100
J. W. O. Bunar	100
Refills for picture given by Mrs. Bryan	100
D. V. Stevenson	50
G. B.	30
R. H. Anonymous, K. H. D. E. R. D. and O. F. L.	\$10 each
A. D. Macdonald, M. S. H. A. L. R. G. G. O. L. M. B. L. L. E. H. M. G. Y. and A. E.	\$5 each
M. F. S. and C. R.	\$3 each
C. I. W. and V. M. M.	\$1 each
Per Mr. J. H. Orberry	—
J. H. Orberry, M. Picknell, J. C. Smith, T. Johnstone, \$10 each	40
T. A. Lupton, A. D. Cobb, D. MacGregor and E. Lapsell, \$5 each	20
Collected by Mr. A. F. Arculli	—
E. Pabany	35
R. C. I. mail	35
A. F. Arculli	30
N. Mohamedally	25
R. A. Carreem	20
Mohamed Ali	20
Dr. H. E. Arculli	15
O. E. Arculli	15
Noordin	15
A. el Arculli, A. K. el Arculli, E. el Arculli, O. el Arculli, Jr., V. Carreem, Cassam Ahmed, Abdoolally Ebrahim and Co., Kaysamally and Co., M. H. E. Elias, M. Mahomed and S. A. Bar, \$10 each	100
A. Carreem, A. B. Saffad, M. Akbar, F. Mohamed, Sheriff Broe, Sirdar Khan, Mohideen and Co., Abbas Khan, S. B. Ismail, Nur Khan, G. M. Hakin and Mohamed Din, \$5 each	60.00
Sadar Din and Fercz Ali, \$2 each	4.00
Karim Bakish, G. Peerbhoy, Sin Abduljab, Jalal Din, Allah Ditta, Namik and Abdool Khan, \$1 each	7.00
	1,539.00

Amount previously acknowledged 9,266.39

Total \$10,805.39

Further sums amounting to \$800 have been promised, but not collected, leaving the sum of \$800 required before the Fund can be closed.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Order issued by Mr. E. Ralph.

Y.M.C.A. Division.
Tuesday, June 19—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill; 9 p.m. Gymnasium.
Thursday, June 21—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill; 9 p.m. Gymnasium.
Sallying Division.
Monday, June 18—7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Tuesday, June 19—4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture for Recruits by Surgeon Lim. Trained members may attend.
Wednesday, June 20—7 p.m. Gymnasium. Bandaging.
Friday, June 22—4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture for Recruits by Surgeon Lim. Trained Members may attend.
Queen's College Division.
Monday, June 18—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Wednesday, June 20—12.50 p.m. First Aid Class. Corp. King in charge.
Wednesday, June 20—7 p.m. Gymnasium.
Thursday, June 21, 4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, June 22—4.15 p.m. First Aid Class. Corp. King in charge.
Victoria Division.
Friday, June 22—5.15 p.m. Bandage Practice.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 16, 1892.)

The Dollar.
June 16.—The rate of the dollar on demand to day is 2/10 3/4.

Acting Puisne Judge.
June 10.—This morning Mr. E. E. Pollock, barrister-at-law, made his debut as Acting Puisne Judge. His innings opened with the most uninteresting set of trivial suits that we have ever seen.

German Shipping.
June 10.—Arrived in Hongkong to-day, four German steamers, three British, one Chinese; cleared, three German, two British. Great Britain crashed again.

Gambling.
June 11.—The police are still doing their level best to smash gambling in this colony. There's not much hope of success, but still it is pleasant to be reminded occasionally that there are such things as detectives and policemen in this fair Isle. In this connection it may be of interest to know that Detective Sergeant Green, acting upon information and armed with a warrant, broke into No. 3, Cleverly Street, before the cock crew this morning and succeeded in apprehending a number of Chinese who were having a gay old time with samshu, sweet-cakes and po-eza. He secured two managers of the establishment and five hilarious guests. All bowed before Mr. Hastings this morning and were fined—the managers \$200 each, with the option of doing six months instead, and the hapless players \$10 each. Five dollars were coughed up to the informer pour encourager les autres but it would have pleased a better head that contemptible "scalliwag" been put up for three months as a rogue and vagabond. If the police are unable to put down Chinese gambling without using reasonably informers, who are notoriously unreliable and dishonest, they had better put up the shutters and leave the fan tan folk alone.

The Weather.
June 16.—"Dr. Dobersok is pleased to be ironical to-day. He says 'Barometer rising; gradients for south-west winds; thunderstorms in the neighbourhood.' Dr. Dobersok and Blitzen! Likewise Cent. milla tonnerres! Also Donnerwetter! We could have sworn it was thundering somewhere. When it rains 13 inches in 12 hours, thunders hard enough to shake the Peak down, lightnings till the electric lamps look like black specks, and gives nobody in the colony a chance to sleep—thunderstorms in the neighbourhood!"

The "Telegraph."
June 16.—"The 'Telegraph's' widespread popularity is apparently increasing and Hongkong's only newspaper is almost as well known at home, in America and the Australasian Colonies as it is throughout the East and in this favoured Isle of Fragrant Streams and unmitigated frauds and impostors. A local Government official, who has been a subscriber to what he designates the Thunder since it first saw the light exactly eleven years yesterday, has paid us a very pretty compliment by forwarding a letter he lately received from a Liverpool correspondent. Amongst other complimentary things this correspondent says:—'By the bye, I like reading the Hongkong Telegraph very much, and my fellow-travellers in the train from Southampton are always asking me to let them read it. The leading articles are admirably written, racy and to the point, and I should say the editor is a frank, fearless fellow, who speaks his mind on every occasion.' This is the sort of praise, coming as it does from an older stranger, that we are appreciative without being accused of vanity. And we do."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The death Mr. John Maskelyne, the well-known entertainer, which Reuter announced recently, removed from our midst one who was probably the foremost mechanical conjurer and illusionist of his age. Mr. Maskelyne was born at Obeltenham in 1839 and was educated there. At the age of 18 he made his first appearance as a conjurer, and made a complete study of his subject. Indeed, by the wonderful entertainments he gave, first at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and subsequently to 1904 at St. George's Hall, and by his exposure of various spiritualist charlatans, the Davenport Brothers' cabinet and dark scenes in 1885, etc., he justified recognition as a public benefactor.

In one of the mining towns of Arizona there is a church that has an excellent young pastor, but the attendance, unfortunately, is small. Among the members is a rather attractive young widow. One evening, when the attendance had been unusually small, she met the deacon after services, who shook hands heartily and asked: "How did you like the sermon?" "I think it was just too perfectly lovely for anything," gushed the widow, "but the congregation was so small to-night that every time the preacher said 'dearly beloved' I positively blushed."—Harper's Mag. zine.

A curious outcome of the Emden raid in Indian waters is to be found in the report of a brief inspection visit Mr. F. B. Evans, I.O.S., the Collector of Malabar, paid to the island of Androth one of the Laccadives group, which is attached for administrative purposes to the district of Malabar. This was, however, only to be expected when we remember the number of ships that were sunk by the Emden in that locality. This was the first inspection visit paid to the islands since the war broke out owing to the difficulty of getting a steamer placed at the disposal of the Collector of Malabar in which to make the inspection. One of the reasons for this inspection was to enquire into complaints made against the Amin or headmen of the island regarding the improper dealing with drift rubber washed ashore from the ships sunk by the German raider at the end of 1914.

One result of the South American Republics joining with the Allies will be the gaining of a much better knowledge of their peoples. We do not realise to the full the great cities of the southern continent, with their parks, libraries, public buildings, and universities. Their wide streets, electric trams, clear atmosphere could give many points to our English towns. In size, Buenos Ayres is one of the largest cities in the world; it has a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants. Rio de Janeiro, 1,000,000.

We are hearing a good deal just now in the British official reports of raids on German trenches. These dashes in the enemy's lines are undertaken by parties generally numbering about twenty-five men each. The men volunteer for this service, which requires coolness and courage of a high order. There is never any lack of volunteers. On many occasions our men return, their bayonets dripping, with barely a casualty.

"An experienced Casar desires position. Thoroughly familiar with all kinds of autocracy. Twenty-three years in last position. Is willing to start at the bottom and work up—Address: Nicholas, Tzarskoe-Selo, Petrograd. Two flights down."—New York World.

Only once during Sir Francis Barnard's long editorship of Punch did the principal cartoonist miss a day, says the Chronicle. All England was expecting the relief of Kharaboom, and "Punch" went to press with a cartoon picturing Gordon triumphant. When 100 late for any alteration Barnard heard the newboys shouting in the street, "bought a paper, and read of Gordon's death."

THE GILBERT REID CASE.

An Apology Tendered.

The case against Dr. Gilbert Reid, who is charged with seditious libel, was further proceeded with yesterday morning (says the N. C. Daily News of the 12th inst.), before the Hon. G. S. Lobinger in the United States Court.

Major G. P. Holcomb, District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Hua-chuen Mei, Dr. Reid.

The District Attorney said that Dr. Mei, who was now appearing for Dr. Reid, wished to address the Court.

Dr. Mei said that he had only been retained in the case the previous day, and naturally he had not been able to get at the facts and would be unable to proceed if the case were to be tried that morning. He understood, however, that that was not intended. His client had prepared an explanatory statement, which, he trusted, would be satisfactory to the Judge, and to the District Attorney, and thus obviate proceeding further with the information.

The Judge said that the Court would hear any statement that the defendant desired to make.

Dr. Reid read the following statement:

"With the leave of your Honour I wish to submit here in open Court the following:—

"I do not occupy a pleasant position, and I believe your Honour will appreciate the feelings I must have when I stand in Court charged with libelling the President of my country and its accredited representative to the Government of China. It will be apparent to your Honour that the general public, Chinese and foreign, holds the one thus charged in a light far from complimentary, even before trial, and particularly in times of war.

"What I wish to say, and I say it with all sincerity, is that I have never experienced a feeling of disloyalty to my country, and I do here in open Court unhesitatingly profess my loyalty and devotion to my country, to its great constitution, and to the high ideals for which our Republic has stood and still stands.

"I shall be frank in stating to your Honour that it has never been my intention to libel, injure, or defame either the President or his chief diplomatic officer in China, or to attempt to expose either of them to public hatred, ridicule or contempt. But if, in expressing myself on current events, in the hurry of an editorial room, I appear to have stepped beyond the bounds of propriety, I express my honest regret and desire that what has been written may not be construed to possess any offensive meaning and I, as Editor of the Peking Post, will be most glad to refrain from criticism of the American Government or its officials, which may be contrary either to the spirit of our laws or to the purpose of any special legislation as may be enacted during the period of the war.

"I may be allowed to explain that my aim as an editor has always been and is carefully to avoid writing anything defamatory of any one's reputation or impugning any one's motives. I have aimed to criticize policies rather than men.

"It is my desire that the words which I have used, as quoted in the information, shall be blotted out in so far as they may possibly be construed as a libellous reflection upon my Government or the officials to whom reference has been made, and I renew through this Court assurances of respect to them and of devotion to my Government at this and all times.

Dr. Mei asked that the statement, which was signed, should be presented to the Court.

The statement was formally read in.

The District Attorney said that as Dr. Mei was not ready to proceed, and he (the District Attorney) had only seen a copy of Dr. Reid's statement ten minutes previously, he would like carefully to per-

use it to see if, in his judgment, it should be accepted for the Government as an apology from Dr. Reid for all that had been said, and for all the information that was charged in the information, and the hearing on file, he would ask the Court

VOLLEY-BALL.

End of the Spring Season.

There was a large attendance at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. grounds yesterday, when St. Paul's College met a team from Queen's College in the last volley-ball game of the Spring Season. The team from Queen's College was a very strong one, and had no difficulty in winning the match in three games, 21-11, 21-10, 21-15.

The duties of referee were carried out in an able manner by Mr. Mohler, and when the games had been completed he asked Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools, to present the shield. The speaker at the same time expressed regret that Mr. R. E. O. Bird, President of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association, had been unable to attend.

In handing the shield to the Captain of the Queen's College team, Mr. Ralphs said that he had to express regret that the Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, the President of the Volley-ball League, who takes a great interest in the game, was unable to attend. The speaker stated that volley-ball was a comparatively new game in the Colony, having been introduced in 1913 only, but the following year it became so popular that a School's League was formed.

In South China especially, rapid improvements were made in the game, and when the Olympic Games were held at Shanghai in 1915, a team composed of representatives from Hongkong and Canton, a majority of whom were only schoolboys, defeated the representatives of the Philippines, who had been playing the game for several years. Later, in the recent games in Tokyo, South China players again showed their superiority. The win over the Philippines was significant, for the Filipinos had spent much pains in the selection and training of the best men that could be found. Three of the victorious teams which represented China were Queen's College boys, and they contributed materially to the success of their team. The speaker then turned to the local Volley-ball League and said he found that those participating for their schools this year numbered 165. The total number of schoolboys, either as players or spectators, using the ground since January, a period of five months, was 6,522. Queen's College deserved their very hearty congratulations on their winning the Senior League for the Spring Season of 1917, for it established a record. The League had completed seven seasons, and Queen's College, by winning that day, had won six out of its seven, the other one going to St. Paul's College, which had always been the chief rival of Queen's College at volley-ball. He understood that there would probably be a National Meet (track and field) in Canton next November. Those in Hongkong who played the game should work hard to put up a good fight against the volley-ball players of Canton and Manila who were expected to attend, but if they would only send teams of the calibre of those who had been seen playing to-day, they should have no fear as to the result.

The Club de Recreo beat the Naval Yard in a 2nd Division League match on Friday, by 84 games to 15. Scores:—Marques and Ysnovitch beat Wright and Goodman, 10-1; best Black and Clark, 9-2; best Parry and Crocker, 10-1.

Pina and Ysnovitch beat Wright and Goodman, 10-1; best Black and Clark, 9-2; best Parry and Crocker, 9-2. Lopes Brothers beat Wright and Goodman, 10-1; best Black and Clark, 9-2; best Parry and Crocker, 8-3.

The Club de Recreo beat the Naval Yard in a 2nd Division League match on Friday, by 84 games to 15. Scores:—Marques and Ysnovitch beat Wright and Goodman, 10-1; best Black and Clark, 9-2; best Parry and Crocker, 10-1.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Naval Yard Team's Heavy Defeat.

The Club de Recreo beat the Naval Yard in a 2nd Division League match on Friday, by 84 games to 15. Scores:—

Marques and Ysnovitch beat Wright and Goodman, 10-1; best Black and Clark, 9-2; best Parry and Crocker, 10-1.

Pina and Ysnovitch beat Wright and Goodman, 10-1; best Black and Clark, 9-2; best Parry and Crocker, 9-2.

Lopes Brothers beat Wright and Goodman, 10-1; best Black and Clark, 9-2; best Parry and Crocker, 8-3.

The Club de Recreo beat the Naval Yard in a 2nd Division League match on Friday, by 84 games to 15. Scores:—

Marques and Ysnovitch beat Wright and Goodman, 10-1; best Black and Clark, 9-2; best Parry and Crocker, 10-1.

TIN PLATE CONTRACTS.

Big Claim for Unlawful Repudiation.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before Chief Justice (Sir William Rice Davies), an ex-parte hearing was given to an action in which \$10,000 was claimed for breach of contract. The Official Receiver, as trustee of the estate of Kan In-cho, trading as the Wing Shing Cheong firm, a bankrupt trader of 84, Queen's Road West, sued the Wing On Tai firm, of 24 A, Connaught Road Central, traders, for \$10,000 as damages for breach of five contracts between the parties for the sale and delivery by defendant to plaintiffs of 5,400 cases of tin plates, the said contracts being wrongfully repudiated and cancelled by the defendants. The contracts were dated December 31, 1915 (three), and January 5, 1916, (two).

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Balmer Johnson, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared for the plaintiff, and defendants were neither present nor represented.

Mr. Potter explained that as the plaintiff firm went into bankruptcy in December last, the Official Receiver had been substituted as plaintiff. The refusal to deliver the tin plates was contained in correspondence which passed between Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who was then acting as solicitor for the defendants, and Messrs. Denny and Bowley. The price agreed to be paid for the plates was \$78,830, but then the market went up and the market price of the tin plates, on the date the contract was repudiated by Mr. Gardiner, was \$9,270 in advance of the original price.

Plaintiff went into the box and formally proved the making of the contracts and the varying market prices.

A Chinese broker also proved the rising nature of the market. Mr. Johnson having given formal evidence,

Judgment was given for \$9,270, with costs.

THE YARN MARKET.

A More Steady Tone Reported.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Koteval, in their report dated June 15, state:—

Since our last report on the last, our yarn market has shown a more steady tone, and transactions have passed in about 5,000 bales at previous rates.

Owing to great scarcity of freight and the increasing prices of raw materials in India, and coupled with abnormal conditions of trade, arrivals are expected to be very small for some time, which has made our market very firm, and there is every tendency of an advance in prices.

Foreign holders, with their very small stock on hand, are not inclined to sell unless at a substantial rise in the rates, as they can not replace any lots under the above unusual position of business in India.

After closing our report, a sudden keen demand has sprung up with a big rise of \$5 to \$10 per bale, tendency showing a further advance.

Total sales 5,000 bales. Stocks are estimated at 18,500 bales, including 13,000 bales bargained for.

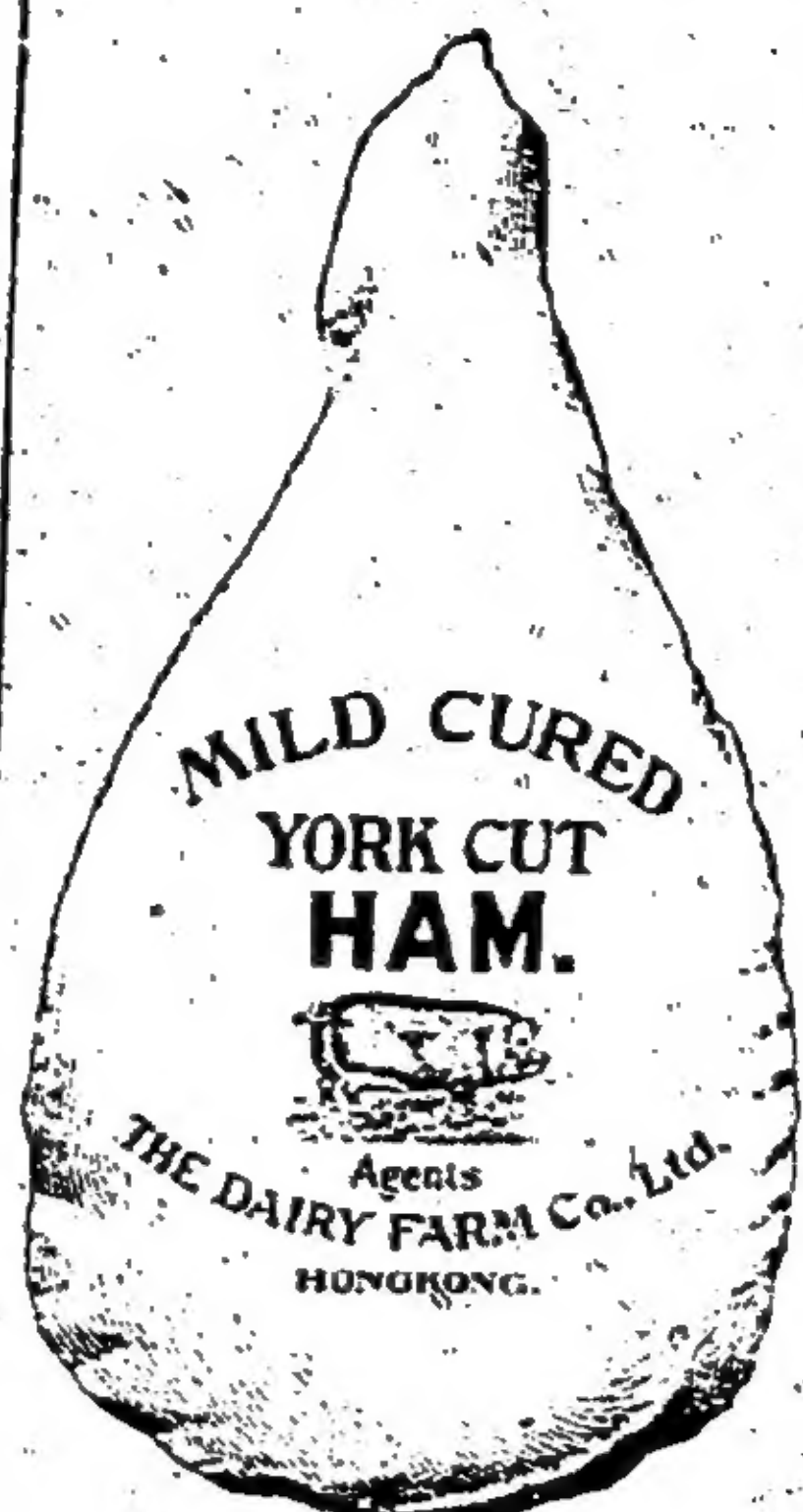
Arrivals.—Steamers from Bombay have brought in 4,303 bales for Hongkong and 7,000 bales for Shanghai; shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports are nil.

Shanghai.—Under similar circumstances the market at this Port has also remained very firm, rates rising steadily.

Japanese Yarn.—Reports from Japan show a big increase in the rate, hence sellers are asking higher prices and very limited business has been done at an advance of \$3 per bale.

Raw Cotton.—Stock nil. Nominal quotations:—Bengal \$23 to \$24 per picul; Chinese \$24 to \$40 per picul.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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AND
OF
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

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on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

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16, Queen's Road Central.

A CATHOLIC FEAST.

Special Service and an "At Home."

There was a good attendance at the special service on Friday morning at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on the occasion of the Feast of the Sacred Heart, the service including solos, the "Pregiera" of Tosti and the "Salutatio" by Mr. E. J. D'Aquino.

Mr. Baptista presided at the organ. The Associates of the Apostleship of Prayer held a reception at the Catholic Union Club, where breakfast was provided for members and friends, the President of the Apostleship, Mr. V. Soares, and the President of the Catholic Union, Mr. J. Omond, entertaining the guests. The Club premises were nicely decorated for the occasion.

The concert in the evening was very successful, the large number of guests including His Lordship Bishop Pizzini, the Rev. Rector of the Cathedral, and other priests of the Mission, as well as the members of the different Clubs and Associations. The following programme was submitted—all taking part acquitting themselves admirably:—

Song, "Come for it's June," (Forster) Mr. L. E. dos Remedios; Cornet Solo, "Scenes that are Brightest" (Maritana) (Wallace), Mr. D. C. Baptista; Song, "Sons of the Sun" (Salvini), Mr. E. G. d'Aquino; Piano Solo, "Bisero Brillante," Miss Mercedes Barretto; Musical Recitation, Mr. E. L. S. Alves; Piano Solo, "Witch's Dance" (Macdowell), Miss Esther Xavier; Song, "The Roses have made M. Remember" (Dreswki), Mr. A. M. O. Remedios; Cornet Solo, "Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer" (Wallace), Mr. J. J. M. Rodrigues; Piano Solo, "Lullaby" (Macdowell), Miss Elfrida Omond; Duo, "That Old Girl of Mine," Messrs. G. Yee and A. J. M. Rodrigues Jr.; Violin Solo, Selected, Prof G. Yee; Song, "Goodbye Virginia," Mr. S. A. Montano.

Especially good features were the piano solos by Misses Esther Xavier, Elfrida Omond, and Mercedes Barretto. These were

exceedingly well rendered and deserved the unstinted applause accorded them. The Orchestra and Band of the Sociedade Philharmonica, augmented by a few friends, added greatly to the pleasure of the evening with popular selections. Professor Gonzales and Mr. J. M. da Costa were the conductors.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By American, BOARD and LODGING with English or American family, or boarding house; by month. Apply Box 1294 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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AND HARP TRIOS.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| 127 | Schubert's Serenade | ... | ... |
| | At King's Lake | ... | ... |
| 128 | Sweet Longing | ... | ... |
| | Till's Serenade | ... | ... |
| 171 | Tyrolese Echoes | ... | ... |
| | Idillio | ... | ... |
| 234 | Then you'll Remember Me | ... | ... |
| | Marie-Nocturne | ... | ... |

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HOTEL LISTS.

FIGHT ON THE "MOLLIE."

Levelling Things Up.

A European, named Alexander Dunn, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting a collector on the steam launch "Mollie."

Complainant, a Chinese of the coolie class, appeared in Court with his head awashed in bandages. His story was that he went round to all the other people on board and collected their money. He collected also the money from defendant, and then went to a gentleman sitting opposite defendant and asked for the money.

Cross-examined by defendant, complainant denied that a gentleman on the launch refused to give up a \$10 note until he received \$9 first. Defendant said it was the other man who had hit him, and he had mistaken him for him (defendant).

Complainant continued to say that defendant was the man who tendered the \$10 note.

Defendant—Lie No. 1. It is a case of mistaken identity. Complainant—It was you who struck me, and afterwards four others joined in an attack against me.

The Second Engineer of the launch stated that the last witness was collecting the fare from defendant. There were many European passengers sitting on the upper deck. Defendant would not pay his fare of \$1, but later produced a \$10 bill, and complainant took it \$9 in change, but defendant would not hand over the bill. A row followed, and defendant struck complainant some blows with his fist in the face and eye. Other Europeans surrounded complainant and proceeded to strike him. The matter was reported to an Indian constable and he took defendant to the Police Station. The Europeans accused them of using a spanner to strike them, but it was not used.

An Indian constable who was on duty at Blake Pier said defendant went willingly to the Police Station. The two Chinese were there and some other Europeans. Defendant was excited, and at first would not allow a word to be spoken to him. Defendant said the Chinese were always making trouble.

Inspector Brown said that the Europeans who came up said the Second Engineer moved a spanner round his head, and complainant was swinging a lamp. Complainant had had a nasty bash in the eye. It was badly injured. The Europeans said he was very saucy.

Defendant's version was that the "gentleman who had received the money" went round collecting the money. He came to a man who tendered a \$10 note, but would not give it until he received \$9 change. A few words followed, and this gentleman hit complainant. A "bit of a mix-up" followed. Defendant said—"In the row I got a punch on the nose which naturally annoyed me, and I went in to level things up a bit. After a bit I was happy to be there. Then we called a policeman. I think the gentleman who struck complainant was a new man on the Coast and was not used to the ways of the Chinese."

His Worship—What about the spanner?—I don't know anything about that. I was too busy levelling things up.

His Worship—I suppose you had had a merry night, going home at 11.30?—No; not more than usual. We had been to the theatre before that.

His Worship discharged defendant, who, at was stated, was an engineer on a ship.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state—

Command.

The Command of the Police Reserve will be temporarily taken over by the A. S. P. (R.) as acting Deputy Superintendent.

Unit Commanders will communicate with the acting D. S. P. (R.) either direct or through this office.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Features of the Past Fortnight.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce under date of June 15, states—

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—The sensational advance in the price of the raw material to 16.65d, as well as the unsatisfactory political situation in China have curtailed business. Nevertheless, some sales are reported of white shirtings and dyed goods from stock and for forward shipment.

Cotton Yarn.—The fortnight has closed on a market which can only be described as frantically excited. Prices have advanced quite \$10 per bale, but are most erratic. The reasons for the advance are twofold, the great advance in cotton and the fear of further restriction on shipping. Quotations are—No. 10s at \$135/164. No. 12s at \$145/164. No. 16s at \$162/180. No. 20s at \$170/208. Arrivals 4,800 bales. Sales 5,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 5,000 bales. Bargains 18,000 bales.

Woolens.—The political unrest in China has put a stop to practically all business in this section.

Raw Cottons.—Still no market. Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report (June 2) as follows:—Stock—1,500 bales. Market.—Silk. There has been a fair Lyons enquiry during the past fortnight. For America there has been apparently but little demand. There has been a good deal of rain which is said to have curtailed the output of the 2nd crop and dealers on the strength of this have been able to ask and to obtain higher prices.

From the North political affairs are reported unsettled, at present no effect has been noticed on the general position of trade here, which on account of the scarcity and dearth of freight is about as dull as it is possible to be. Waste.—Some purchases are reported for America to the extent of some 2,000 bales. The price of Extra Selected Opened No. 1, is quoted higher.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: Total about 200,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.85 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.70; per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.20; per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.15; per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.30; per sack; Shanghai Straight, \$3.20; per sack.

Metals.—There has been a period of quietness since last report. Tinplates have advanced very considerably and locally are quoted round about \$40. Steel Plates are very firm. A further substantial rise is advised from America, local prices are lower than c.i.f. equivalent. Lead has fluctuated at \$20 to \$21. There seems to be little enquiry for forward business.

Sugar.—Market dull in spite of further reductions of Java whites.

CALL FOR ASIATIC LABOUR.

In The United States.

Mr. William H. Gibson, of the F. C. Lunde Company, a bonded warehouse firm, suggested on April 11 at the monthly meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, held at 263 Broadway, that in view of the necessity of relieving the food situation, assuring supplies for this country and the Entente Allies, it might be well to let down the bars so that 500,000 or 1,000,000 Asiatics might enter the United States and till the soil. The suggestions came as a surprise.

"It is proposed to take a million men out of industrial life and train them for service in the field," said Mr. Gibson. "Where will we get the men to take their places? Why, you can't hire labourers now. You can't get them for \$2.75 or \$3 a day to do even the most ordinary work. Where are we to get the number we shall need if not from the Asiatic countries?"

On the motion of Mr. Stephen Farrelly, Mr. Gibson was invited to embody his views and present them to the May meeting of the Board.

THE TYPHOON SEASON.

New Signals for Hongkong.

It is notified in the Gazette that new Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code. The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing however to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to inefficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Cap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

The Gazette contains diagrams and other details of the new signals.

"THE NEW EAST."

Advent of a Noteworthy Review.

Appearing at a time when there is a greater need than ever for a thorough understanding between the West and the East; launched with the warm approbation and support of the leading politicians of Japan and Great Britain; declaring that its object is "to interpret to the West the best in the thought and achievement of Japan, and to Japan the best in the thought and achievement of the West; and to develop, by better acquaintance between the British and Japanese peoples, the good relations which so happily exist between Japan and Great Britain," the new Review which has just made its appearance under the name of the *New East* is a welcome publication and one that is highly potential for the good of both races concerned.

The first issue of this new feature of Oriental literary production, convinces one that its editor, Mr. Robertson Scott, and those associated with him have been actuated by the highest motives in bringing it into being, and so essential is it that the good relations between East and West should be preserved and still further strengthened, that the first issue contains an encouraging message from His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught; an article on Japan and Great Britain by Count Terauchi, Prime Minister of Japan, who says that "the Alliance is the Will of Heaven;" a plea for mutual sympathy with each other's "thoughts, wishes and hopes" by Lord Curzon; an article by Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister of Japan, in which he says that "the Alliance between the two countries must be made to last;" and other notable contributions by Prince Tokugawa, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, and Mr. H. G. Wells. Described as "a monthly review of thought and achievement in the Eastern and Western Worlds," the new publication will serve a purpose that has too long gone unperformed, and not only will Britishers on East—or wherever—the magazine reaches them—have put to them in a healthy light the problems affecting the interests of Japan and Great Britain, but the Japanese, too, will be better enabled to understand and assimilate the ideas underlying

AFTER ARMAGEDDON.

(CIRC A. D. 1950)

"There were giants in the earth in those days—Moses."
(With apologies to Southey.)

It was a summer's evening. Old Thompson's task was done; From a long chair with a whiskey he viewed the setting sun. Behind him on the tennis green, Washigiddy daughter Eveline.

Just then her brother Billikin, Who, tired of play, came round And asked the old man—"Who first let

The German lease Crown ground?"

He also begged his father, as he sat down on the ground, To tell him of the "giants," and where they could be found.

The old man turned towards the "Boy," Who stood expectant by, And bade him bring another drink.

For talking made him dry. They seemed to be, nameless, said he, The "giants" of this Colony.

"Like vermin in a garden," The Hans waxed bold and stout; "I wonder how we had the pluck, To intern and turn them out."

"For they were 'white-haired' boys, you see, 'With the 'giants' of the Colony."

"Now tell me how it came about," Young Billikin he cries, While giddy Eveline looks up And whispers "It's all lies."

"Now tell us how that since the war 'Our trades has gone ahead so far.'"

"It was the 'dwarfs,' old Thompson cried, 'Who put the 'giants' to rout,

"But what they called them 'giants' for 'I could not well make out; 'But every body said,' quoth he, 'The giants built the Colony.'"

"My father lived at Wanchai then, 'Bowrington Street hard by, 'And when the Germans leased the ground, 'His dwelling they did buy."

"He made a profit; so 'twas said, 'In Kowloon built one in its stead."

"With credit all the country round 'They deluged far and wide, 'And many a good old firm went down."

"While steamers up were tied, 'Because the Hans, were nursed, you see, 'By the 'giants' of the Colony."

"Praise to the 'dwarf' who seats have now, 'The Hun no more is seen."

"Why, 'tis a danger to our trade, 'Spoke giddy Eveline. 'Nay, Nay, My little girl," quoth he; 'There's no room in the Colony."

"At last, returned safe to our shore 'Came the men who scotched Berlin."

"'Twas they who killed the 'giants' then?" Queried young Billikin.

"Why that I cannot tell," said he, "But, there's none around the Colony."

CATHAL.

British political policy. In forewords to the Japanese and to Britishers, the magazine fully defines its attitude, which is essentially non-party, but broadly political.

So bulky is the first number that it is impossible to do it justice in so short a notice, but the Editorial Notes, and the numerous articles, together with a clever cartoon, illustrations, and foreign correspondence, makes up a publication teeming with interest and instruction. As part of the magazine is printed in Japanese, and the publication offices are in Tokyo, the issues are sure of a wide circulation among Japanese readers, and if the subsequent numbers keep up such a high standard as that which has been set by the first, the *New East* will be enriched by a Review worthy of the great part the Orient is destined to play in the world's future affairs.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Some Officers Who Have Fallen.

Major Charleston William Gordon-Stewart, killed on April 12, was the only son of Colonel O. S. and Mrs. Gordon-Stewart, of Nottingham, Dorchester. Educated at Dulwich and Sandhurst, he joined the West Yorkshire Regiment in 1898, and proceeded with that regiment to China. In the Middle Kingdom he travelled from east to west accompanying the British Consul from Hongkong to Siam, and thence alone to Mandalay and Rangoon. Transferring to the Chinese Regiment he took part with that corps in the operations of 1900 (medal). Promoted captain in 1902 in the Northumberland Fusiliers, he was specially employed in the South African Military Survey, 1903-5, and later, in 1908, in secret service in German West Africa, necessitating a strenuous crossing of the Kalahari Desert. Retiring in 1910, he was recalled for service on the outbreak of the present war, and for the past 2½ years, until the time of his death, was brigade-major of his brigade, and was mentioned in dispatches of February 24, 1917. Letters from the front record how "as Brigade-major he earned the affection of all ranks. Nothing was too much trouble for him—everyone looking on him as an ideal soldier." He was a fine draughtsman, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Capt. Vyvyan Kendall Sadler, R.A.M.C., who was killed on April 17, aged 38, was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sadler of Richmond, Surrey. He was educated at Rossall, and received his medical training at University College Hospital. After becoming fully qualified he served as surgeon with the P. and O. Company until Aug. 1914, when he joined the hospital ship China, and later received a commission in the R.A.M.C. He was for some time on the staff of the hospital ship Cambrai, and went to the front in January, 1917. His commanding officer writes:—"Your son died doing his duty like a gentleman, and we are all proud of being able to call him our friend."

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Dappa Collins, R.F.C., was the only son of the late Mr. W. P. Collins, of Beckenham, and Mrs. Collins, of Kingston-on-Thames. Educated at Seaford, Bexhill-on-Sea, and Eastbourne College, he joined the Staff of the P. and O. Company in London. In January, 1915, he enlisted in the Artists' Rifles, and went to France. He obtained his commission in the R.F.C. last January.

Second-Lieutenant John Walsan Charles Bolland, Norfolk Regiment, killed on April 9, while leading his platoon in an attack, was the youngest son of the Rev. W. E. Bolland, Oxford, lately Rector of Denton, and formerly headmaster of Worcester Cathedral School. He was born at Worcester in 1891, and was educated at Norwich Grammar School. At the age of 18 he was offered a post in Liberty and Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, and spent nearly five years in China. On the outbreak of the war he returned to England and obtained a commission in the Norfolk Regiment. After a short time at the front he injured a knee, and was disabled for most of 1916, but in December he resumed his place in his battalion. His colonial writes:—"I had not a keener officer in the battalion. Whatever the job was, he went for it with all his heart. He was always cheery, and no officer was busier looking after the comfort of his men than he was. We can ill spare to lose him."

Amongst the last list of honours is that of Second-Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Perovale David Bolland, Welsh R. Spec. Rec. The official report reads:—"He set a splendid example throughout and was largely responsible for the success of the operations. He has previously done fine work." Captain Bolland was in the Tientsin Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and came home to join the Army.

GHOSTS & THE WAR.

Exorcising the Triple Spectre.

Though it would be absurd to class Henrik Ibsen as a symbolist, he was a great creator of symbols; and the most luminous—or, if you prefer it, the most obvious—symbol he created is that which gives its title to "Ghosts."

Who does not remember the key-speech of the play—a speech comparable in significance, if not in beauty, with Hamlet's "What a piece of work is man!"

Thus speaks Mrs. Alving:—"I almost think we are all of us ghosts, Pastor Manders. It is not only what we have inherited from our father and mother that walks in us. It is all sorts of dead ideas, and lifeless old beliefs, and so forth. They have no vitality, but they cling to us all the same and we cannot shake them off. Whenever I take up a newspaper I seem to see ghosts gliding between the lines. There must be ghosts all the country over, as thick as the sands of the sea. And then we are, one and all so pitifully afraid of the light."

If Ibsen were alive to-day, what a new and tragic meaning this image would take on, every time he looked at a newspaper! For to-day ghosts do not glide between the lines—they shriek, and gibber, and howl through column after column. This war is, so far as we are concerned, a war for the laying of ghosts; and our hope of victory rests on the belief that, though we have plenty of our own to contend with they are less numerous and less noxious than the spectres which haunt our enemies.

What is the ghost-in-chief that not merely haunts, but bounds on, the German legions? Is it not the three-headed phantom of Divine Right?—the divine right of the Hohenzollerns, the divine right of Germany to rule over all other nations, and the divine right of War to secure the "survival" (save the mark!) "of the fittest." These are "dead ideas, lifeless old beliefs," but Germany cannot shake them off though they lead her and the whole world through a senseless purposeless agony that passes conception. We believe that the exorcising of this triple spectre is well under way even in Germany; but the people have not the energy to react against it and spurn it into the night.

Our own ghosts, if not so aggressive, are sufficiently troublesome. Have we not the ghost of religious rancour in Ireland to battle with?—a thing unreal, filmy, phantasmal, but which "clings to us all the same, and we cannot shake it off." When I took up my paper this morning I was amazed to find the Anti-Suffrage ghost mopping and mowing at me from the advertisement columns—a tough old spectre that we hoped we had seen the last of. What a blessing it would be if people could take Ibsen's hint, and pass their opinions in review every now and then, asking themselves: "Is not this notion a ghost? Is that notion really alive, or is it only a dead idea, 'a lifeless old belief' that 'walks in me, and that ought to get under its tombstone once for all?" How greatly would it reduce the friction in political, social and religious life, if only we could sift out the ghosts from the live ideas, and resolutely lay them!

In America they have just triumphantly laid a ghost that had haunted them too long—the ghost of the Atlantic Ocean. It was a solid enough reality to Washington, to Monroe, even to Lincoln; but for well-nigh a quarter of a century it has ceased to have any vitality. What need to remark upon the great ghost-laying in Russia—perhaps the greatest single act of the kind the world has seen! When the Hohenzollern ghost shall have followed the Romanoff ghost into limbo, what a nightmare will be lifted from the world's consciousness! Meanwhile let us fight our own private ghost steadily and tirelessly. In so doing we shall not be fighting our own battle alone; for there is one point in the natural history of ghosts which Ibsen omitted to note—namely, that all the spectres in the world are leagued in one great conspiracy.—William Archer in the *Daily Chronicle*.

TRAPPED IN ICE.

Extraordinary Story of U-Boats.

An extraordinary story of the loss of a number of German submarines is told by the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Bystander*, quoting Knud Rasmussen, the well-known Danish explorer.

Rasmussen is the man who first saw the thirty German submarines imprisoned in the ice (says the correspondent). Copenhagen has had a polar winter. A fortnight ago the Sound was frozen over. Even now thick ice stretches far out into the Cattegat, and a Swede walked from the mainland to the island of Marstrand. Different narrations have been told about the ice-trapped submarines, but Rasmussen knows the real truth.

"They were trapped at the narrow part of the Sound just above Halsingborg. That happened two days after the submarine campaign began. The thirty were all making north—of course from the same Baltic base—when the east wind blew the loose ice together, and as it was freezing hard—12 degrees Celsius at least—soon all the submarines were in a solid pack."

"The submarines were moving with only their periscopes up. Some of them smelt danger in time and managed to rise. These got wedged in with their decks showing. Others were caught under the ice, and only their periscopes showed. I myself walked across the ice to them, and my mate even tried to look down a periscope. Then the slip-ice—that is loose ice which always drifts under the pack—snapped the periscope tubes. The submarines perished miserably...."

"How did they perish?"

"Miserably. Some after three days' imprisonment tried to get away under the ice. I know that seven submarines were smashed in and all on board drowned."

"How do you know that?"

"I know it. I told Prince Harald."

Prince Harald is, of course, the Danish prince of that name, who is the brother of the King of Denmark and nephew of our Queen Alexandra.

JAPAN'S STAKE IN THE WAR.

In the *New Europe* the Japanese writer, Mr. Tokiwo Yokoi, defines with unusual frankness the interests which impelled Japan to enter the war. Briefly they are—

(1) The desire to destroy Tientsin, the military and commercial stronghold of Germany in the Far East, from which, had it been left intact, German militarism would have carried on an immense scheme of intrigue in China and India.

(2) Japan is almost as interested in the overthrow of German control in Constantinople as in the destruction of the German stronghold in China. From the standpoint of Japan, Russian control of Constantinople will render Russia a more stable and valuable ally than she might otherwise be.

(3) Japan is interested morally and practically in a lasting settlement of European questions, such as those of Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, and Bohemia. The plight of partitioned Poland so impressed the Japanese Government Commission which visited Europe in 1872 that in order to avoid a similar fate for Japan the Commission urged the immediate necessity of Japanese national regeneration.

(4) All Liberal elements in Japan understood that the victory of Prussian militarism would encourage militarist and reactionary tendencies in Japan, and would probably end by leaguing Japan with the Central European Empires in carrying out their schemes of conquest. Japan cannot afford to see a militarist autocracy win the day in Europe. In the words of the Marquis Saionji, the late leader of the Seiyun-kai party, it is felt in Japan that if England and France with their allies fail to destroy German militarism, their prestige as leaders of Liberal civilization will be at an end.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, June 15.

A Paris message states that during the week ended the 16th inst., the arrivals of vessels numbered 1,034 and the departures 1,015. Four steamers above 1,600 tons, one under, and three fishing boats were sunk. Six steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.

A GALLANT COLONIAL SOLDIER.

London, June 15.

Stirring stories are published of the deeds of five winners of the Victoria Cross. The following is an example:—

Sergeant Donald Brown, of the New Zealand Infantry.—For most conspicuous bravery and determination in attack when the Company to which he belonged suffered very heavy casualties in officers and men from machine-gun fire. At great personal risk, Brown advanced with a comrade and succeeded in reaching a point within thirty yards of the enemy guns. He killed four of the gun crew and captured a gun. Subsequently, when the Company was again held up by machine-gun fire, Brown rushed a gun and killed the crew. After this second position had been won, the Company came under heavy shell-fire, and, with an utter contempt for danger, and with coolness, Brown did much to keep up the spirits of the men. In a subsequent attack, Brown again showed most conspicuous gallantry, when he attacked single-handed a machine-gun which was holding up the attack. He killed the gun-crew and captured the gun. This very gallant soldier was killed later whilst sniping the retreating enemy.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

London, June 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that up to the end of May the British had taken 76,076 prisoners on the West front, to which at least 8,600 must be added for June.

Also, since July 1 last year, we have captured 434 guns on the West front, taken 10,900 prisoners in Mesopotamia and 8,739 in Egypt, where we had also captured eighteen guns.

Since the war, we have captured 132 guns in Mesopotamia, not including the guns lost at Kut and subsequently recaptured.

Mr. Macpherson, continuing, said that since January 1 last year, the British had been able to regain about six hundred square miles on the Western front.

THE ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

Another British Thrust.

London, June 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked last night to the east and south of Messines, astride the Ypres-Comines Canal. We quickly overcame the resistance and gained the whole of our objectives in both localities, taking prisoner over 150 men. We also captured one howitzer and seven machine-guns.

As the result of these operations and the constant pressure since June 7, we now occupy the German front trenches from the Lys River to the Warnave River.

We have advanced our line from five hundred to one thousand yards on the whole front from the Warnave River to Kleinvillebeke, a distance of seven miles.

We successfully raided last night to the north of Lens.

GERMANS FALLING BACK.

London, June 15.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the capture of Infantry Hill was the result of the same preparation, forethought, sudden and irresistible onslaught of the infantry, following gun-battering, characterising the other recent successes. The infantry swarmed up the knoll before dawn, and, despite a hot rifle and machine-gun fire, the whole plan was executed by 7.30. The German casualties were considerable, but, what is more important, we strengthened the weak link in our line.

Farther north, the enemy shows signs of falling back from positions which the Messines victory has rendered unhealthy.

It is significant of the enemy's changed viewpoint that the prisoners no longer speak of a drawn war, but merely say that the German Army will hold on till the submarines bring us to our knees.

NEW FOOD CONTROLLER.

Lord Rhondda Appointed.

London, June 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Lord Rhondda had been appointed Food Controller.

[Lord Rhondda was appointed President of the Local Government Board under the new Lloyd George Administration. He was formerly Mr. D. A. Thomas, being made a Baron in the last New Year's Honours. He has sat as a Liberal for Merthyr and Cardiff, and is Managing Director of the Cambrian Combine and other colliery companies in South Wales.]

MERCHANT CRUISER SUNK.

London, June 15.

The Admiralty announces that the armed merchant cruiser, Avenger, was torpedoed in the North Sea on the night of June 13/14, and subsequently sank. One person was killed by the explosion, but the rest of those on board were saved.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

A Fortnight's Activities.

During the past fortnight the City Hall Work Party packed:— 180 shirts, 180 pyjamas, 130 vests, 92 bed-jackets, 12 reversible bed-jackets, 20 shrouds, 45 milk-covers, 4 prs. slippers, 8 prs. invalid boots, 20 knitted caps, 20 prs. socks.

One case was sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in London, one to the French Red Cross Headquarters, Paris, and three to Mesopotamia.

A consignment was received from the Italian Convent, too late to be packed this week it will appear in the next list.

The badges sent out from Queen Mary's Needlework Guild have now arrived, and are being distributed to all workers who sent their names in last Autumn. Will any members of the City Hall Work Party who did this, and who have not yet received a badge, come to the City Hall next Tuesday morning, when they will be given out?

The raffle for the picture by Mrs. Macpherson, of Magazine Gap, will be drawn next Tuesday morning at the City Hall, at 11 o'clock. The proceeds to go the Aeroplane Fund.

This week we lose the help of the Kongmoon Work Party—holiday trips have dispersed the workers. We wish them a pleasant summer, and that they may come back invigorated and ready for the winter's work.

The American ladies in the Colony have formed themselves into a Working Party, with Mrs. W. D. Kraft at their head, and have affiliated themselves with the City Hall Work Party. We extend a hearty welcome to them—not only on account of the actual work they will turn out, which we know will be excellent, but also because we like to feel they are working alongside us, all going forward together in our endeavour to send some help and comfort to the men who are fighting.

(Ed.) ETHEL M. STABB.

LINK WITH DICKENS.

Death of His Sister-in-Law Miss Hogarth.

"The best and truest friend ever man had," is the description Charles Dickens gave in his will of Georgina Hogarth, his sister-in-law and the devoted guardian of his children. Lovers and students of Dickens will regret to hear that Miss Hogarth has just died at the age of 90.

In his *Life* of the Novelist Forster speaks of a draft of a character for a novel, under the date 1855, in the note-books. It is of a woman who never married, is always devoted to the children (of somebody else), and "always has youth dependent on her till her death—and dies quite happy." Forster thought this was a picture of the "Georgina" who figures so frequently in Dickens's correspondence after his return from America, when she joined the household as housekeeper. Charles Dickens and wife separated, Miss Hogarth remained and brought up the younger children.

She was not what is called a literary woman, but she took the keenest interest in questions affecting the interpretation of Dickens's works. By his will she was the custodian of his private papers. She made a shrewd contribution to the Edwin Drood controversy. She recalled that Dickens said to her: "I didn't call the book, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, but *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*," and from this she inferred that, in his view, Edwin Drood was not dead.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Dividend and Date
a. \$700	Banks.								
	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820	680	Int. Div. of £2.3/- at ex 2/14 = \$20.54 Fin. Div. £2.13/- at ex 2/14 = \$17.12 making \$37.66 for 1916. Paid 26/2/17.
n. \$342½	Marine Insurances.								
	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427½ Sept.	340 Jan.	426	342½	Final Div. of £18 a/c 1915, and interim of £18 a/c 1916, for year ending 30/6/16.
n. \$150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	25	180 April	145 Jan.	180	150	Final Div. of £15 making 27½ for year ending 30/6/16.
a. & sa. \$860	Union Ins. Sty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	\$1005	\$855	Final of £20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid 26/1/17.
n. ex 73 \$200	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300	200	Final of £15 for 1915, and Interim of \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
b. \$146	Fire Insurances.								
n. \$327½	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127½ April	168	146	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420	325	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
b. & sa. \$86	Shipping.								
sa. \$17.50	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104½ Dec.	28½ Mar.	137	80	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.
a. \$108	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23½ May	19 Dec.	24	17½	\$125 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17.
a. \$40	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) Preferred	60,000	\$5	all	172 Dec.	62½ Jan.	190	171	Final of 3/- on P. & F. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex. 2/4/17 Paid 10/5/17. making 6% on Pref. & 5% for Defrd. a/c 1916.
sa. 115/-	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	\$1	all	94½ June	75½ Jan.	115/-	86½	Interim of 2/- for 1916 (Coupon 27).
n. \$29½	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39½ Oct.	23 July	41	28	\$1.30 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
sa. \$101	Refineries.								
sa. \$30	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134½ Sept.	80 Jan.	146	100	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
	Malacca S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.80	all			41	29½	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/4/17.
b. 33/-	Mining.								
n. \$2.45	Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	\$1	all	35/- April	30/- Dec.	36/9	26/-	Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17.
n. 26/9	Reub. Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	440 Mar.	240 Jan.	335	170	(Coupon 9).
n. 34/-	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	25/- Dec.	23/6 Mar.	42/6	27/-	1/- interim making 4/- for a/c 1916 paid 21/12/16.
n. \$76	Ural Caspians	796,666	\$1	all	43/- April	25/- Jan.	38/9	24/-	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916.
n. \$120	Docks Wharves, Godown, & C. H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	50	71	Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
n. \$120	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135	78½	Final Div. of \$3½ making 47 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
n. \$1.70	H'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	63½ Sept.	49 July	92½	59	\$11 for year 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.
n. \$1.73	H'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100 Dec.	80 April	93	73½	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.4.17 Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
a. \$100	Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
b. 193	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118	100	\$3 for 14 year ending 31.12.16 Paid 17/2/17.
sa. \$63.00	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	103½ Dec.	105½	91	Final Div. of \$3½ making 47 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
n. \$33	H'kong Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7½ Jan.	6 July	7.10	6.20	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
b. \$80	E'loon Land & Bing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	20	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	33		\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
b. \$75	Shanghai Lands	78,000	\$50	all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	107	80	Final Div. of 6% making 12% for 1916. Paid 15/3/17.
n. \$99	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$30	all	68½ Mar.	77 Dec.	90	69	Final Div. of \$1.25 making \$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
sa. t. \$157½	Cotton Mills.								
sa. t. \$14½	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	180 July	117 Jan.	167	120	Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16
b. & sa. t. \$123	Sung Yik	75,000	\$10	all	163 July	13 Feb.	164	11½	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15
	Lau Kung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	90½ Sept.	72 Jan.	81	63	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14.
	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	100 May	77 Jan.	125	61	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16
b. t. \$75	Miscellaneous.								
n. \$47	China P'oneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	11½ Apr.	13 May	10.35	7.00	60 cents for 1916
n. \$7.70	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	3.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.50	4.30	6% for year ending 28.2.06
n. \$23	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7½ Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10	7.70	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
b. & sa. \$49	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7½	6	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41	23	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.
	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7½	all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	12.10	7.60	80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.
n. \$151	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45 Oct.	36½ Feb.	55	43	\$3 for year 28/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
b. \$27½	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190	151	Fin. Div. \$3 making \$11 for year 1916. 29/3/17.
sa. \$6.50	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34½ Dec.	25 Jan.	41	27	Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1. making \$3 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.
n. \$9.10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	43½ May	35 Mar.	40½	16	Int. Div. 7% at 2/14 = 16.7 Fin. 23% 2/494 = 48. making 64.7 cts. for 1916. Paid 25/4/17.
cts. 90	Do (New)	60,000	\$10	all	10½ Mar.	9.30 June	10.25	9.10	Tls. 1. for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.
n. \$34.00	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	1.00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1.00	60 cts.	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 26/5/17.
n. \$13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	4.25 Jan.	3 June	3.80	3.40	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/16.
b. \$6	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17	13	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 31/7/17.
n. \$6.50	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	7.10 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70	6	70 cts. for 1916 Paid 29/5/17
n. \$29	3. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		29	28	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
n. \$10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all	10		9½	Nil.	\$2 for 1916

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Prince's Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 15, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, the 15th of June, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 8th June, and in the interval our market has not undergone any change, and the volume of business reported is small. The high exchange has brought out more investment stocks, but likely buyers are holding off, anticipating more favourable rates by waiting. Speculative stocks remain much about the same.

In the North there has been a reaction in the Cotton market, and all shares have shown an advance over last week's quotations. The tightness of money there and the unfortunate political situation in China militate against any sharp rise which would undoubtedly have taken place if circumstances had been more favourable. Langkate has declined during the week to Tls. 15½.

Singapore rubber shares remain unchanged, with very little business doing.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands at \$700.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—Cantons have been placed at \$342½, Unions are on offer at \$860, after sales at this and China have buyers at \$143. Hongkong Fires at \$327½, North Chinas at Tls. 150 and Yangtzes at \$200, exch. 73, are all nominal.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been sold at \$84½, \$85 and \$86, and close with buyers offering \$88. Deferred Indos are unchanged at \$108. Shell Transports have been sold 107½, 108 and 115½. The London rate has jumped up suddenly to 122½, owing no doubt to the announcement of a new issue of 1,000,000 shares at par, viz. £1, to be distributed to shareholders in the ratio of one new share to 4 old shares. A final dividend of 25 per cent. has been declared, making 35 per cent. for the year. Star Ferries are nominal at \$29½, and there have been sales of Steamboats at \$17½.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have declined to \$191, sales having been made at \$100 and \$101. The market closes nominal at \$101. Malabons have been sold at \$30, and more shares could probably be placed at this rate.

OILS & MINING.—Ranba are nominal at \$2.45 and Trocoba at 26/9. Ural Caspians are quoted in London at 35½. Langkate have been done at Tls. 15½, whilst Kailans have improved to a buying quotation of 37½.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to \$120 after sales at this and \$121. Kowloon Wharves have again been done at \$78. Shanghai Docks after sales at Tls. 80 are wanted at Tls. 90½.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Sales are reported of Humphreys' Estates at \$6.20, \$6.30 and \$6.35. Hongkong Hotels are on offer at \$100. There are buyers of Hongkong Land at \$93 and West Point at \$75. Central Estates at \$99 and Kowloon Lands at \$33 are nominal.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewo has had a share rise business having been done at Tls. 155 and Tls. 157½. Kungyiks are wanted at Tls. 14½, and Shanghai Cottons have been sold at Tls. 123 cash and Tls. 126 August. Yangtze-poo are quoted Tls. 5.75 buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements keep steady at about \$7.75, business having been done at this rate. China Providents after sales at \$7.80, \$7.85 and \$7.90 have buyers at the close at \$7.70. Dairy Farms could be placed at \$23, and Hongkong Tramways are wanted at \$6.40 after sales at this and \$6.50. Electrics have again been placed at \$49. China Lights have buyers at \$4.50 after sales at this rate, and China Borneos could be placed at \$27. Ropes have been done at \$27½. Peak Tramways are nominal at \$9.10, as are sales at \$151. Union Water-boats at \$13 and Steel Foundries at \$10. Powells have sellers at \$6.50. Waleons have buyers at \$6. sales being reported at \$6.10.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—28th June (Thursday), 27th July (Friday), 29th August (Wednesday), and 27th September (Thursday).

EXCHANGE.—The Bank's 3 d/ buying rate on Shanghai today is 66½. The T. T. rate on London is 2/5½, and on Singapore 10½.

SHANGHAI RUBBER DIVIDENDS.—The Padang Rubber Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of Tls. 1.50, making Tls. 2.30 for year 1916.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.—The Langkat Output for May is 2,534 tons, as compared with 2,464 tons for April.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. \$30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY:
7.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

SATURDAY:
Extra Car at Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

* Buses and special cabs available for all and not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 10, Des Voeux Road, or by telegraph or by telephone. Buses and special cabs will be sent to any part of the Island on request.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO. LTD.

MARTIN'S APOLISTEEL APOLISTEEL

A French Manufacture of all kinds of steel and iron work, including bridges, girders, beams, columns, and all other structural steel work. The works are situated at St. Etienne, France, and the company has a large stock of all kinds of steel and iron work on hand.

MARTIN'S APOLISTEEL APOLISTEEL

MARTIN'S APOLISTEEL APOLISTEEL

MARTIN'S APOLISTEEL APOLISTEEL

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday 15th June 1917.

SELLING.

T/T	2/5½
Demand	2/5 7/16
30 d/s	2/5 9/16
60 d/s	2/5 11/16
4 m/s	2/5¼
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	104½
T/T Japan	113½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	58½
co & New York	58½
T/T Java	14 ¾
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	3.33½
Demand, Paris	3 3¼

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/5¼
4 m/s. D/P	2/5½
6 m/s. L/C	2/5½
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5½
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	58½

4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.45¼
6 m/s. France	3.50¼
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	389½
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	116½
Demand, Singapore	104½
On Haiphong	3½ prem.
On Saigon	3½ prem.
On Bangkok	6½
Sovereign	8.0 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	39 7/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese... 20 cts. pieces	4 ¾ %
Chinese... 10 " "	4 ¾ %
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong 10 " "	"

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall St., New York

LONDON OFFICE: 55, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. \$6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,010,000
U.S. \$7,510,000

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, COLON, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KOREA, MANILA, MEDAN, Peking, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, Tientsin, YOKOHAMA.

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the services of the branches of that institution in Cuba, South America, and elsewhere.

RAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, GENOA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, VALPARAISO.

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (1/4 Paid up), France 45,000,000
President: André Bernhart.
General Manager: A. J. Perrot.

INDIAN PROBLEMS.

The Maharajah of Bikanir's Views.

London, May 10.—H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir to-day communicates a statement to the Times in which he pays a warm tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's high sense of duty, fair-mindedness, and frankness in discussing Indian problems, and courtsey in giving the Indian representatives every encouragement to speak for themselves in the War Cabinet and the War Conference.

He expresses his personal indebtedness to his old friends and colleagues, Sir James Meeson and Sir S. P. Sinha, and says that their relations have throughout been most happy and frank. The calm judgment and broad outlook of Sir S. P. Sinha, who has long been known as a true son of India, have greatly contributed to the understanding and sympathy with which the Indian cause was handled in the Imperial Sessions and Sir James Meeson in the discussions has shown insight, broadmindedness and the utmost loyalty to the land of his adoption.

His Highness says that he has been most gratified to find greatly quickened interest in the Indian problems and a growing recognition that they must be solved on lines which would promote the greatest good of the greatest number, and which would, so far as consistent with the high ideals which Great Britain has taught India, be most in accordance with the sentiments and hopes of educated Indian opinion.

His Highness endorses the suggestion made by the Times on May 2, that an authoritative declaration on British policy in India should be made now, and urges that advances to be made should be conceived with the breadth and generosity of view that have marked the British policy in so many other parts of the world, and which history of the British colonial expansion has shown that Britain has never had occasion to repent.

Satisfaction counts for a very great deal in India and the changes should be such as to strike the imagination. His Highness continues, the saying "he gives twice who gives quickly" applies with singular felicity to the constitutional forms recently stated by the Viceroy to have been submitted by the Indian Government to Mr. Chamberlain. Excessive caution would be an error, almost as great as the acceptance of rash and ill-considered proposals.

Further steps in the internal and political evolution of India would seem, not merely a desirable, but an essential, corollary to the momentous decision that India with the Dominions should regularly be consulted in peace, as in war, at Imperial Conferences and the Cabinets, which, as Lord Curzon has announced, it is proposed to convene actually. The difficulties of adaptation of India's internal affairs to the changed conditions are immense, but they are not insurmountable and should not deter British and Indian statesmen from marching along the road of ordered development.

His Highness again emphasizes that India's Princes would rejoice to see India politically progressing on constitutional lines under the British flag and points out that many States, including his own, are rapidly progressing in the work of administration and legislation. The interests of the States and the India Government are identical, and their futures are bound up together.

Their mutual advancement would promote the welfare of the whole Empire. We are all members, he says, of one great Empire, the most beneficent mankind has seen, under the rule of our Gracious King-Emperor. Certain misgivings, the Maharajah of Bikanir continues, are entertained in India regarding the effects of Imperial re-organization, must have been dissipated by the cable reports of welcome which the Dominion statesmen have extended to the Indian representatives, and by the conclusions unanimously reached by the Imperial

Conference, notably the acceptance of the principle of reciprocity of treatment in respect to the position of Indians in the Dominions.

A new spirit towards India has been shown by the daughter nation, as well as by the people of Great Britain. Some differences of view might remain, but they would agree to differ now that India is no longer able to regard herself as the Cinderella of Empire. She has taken her place at the council board, trust has been given and India must give as well as receive.

The Maharajah of Bikanir says he is persuaded that she will cheerfully respond, in peace and war, to the re-adjusted demands and sacrifices of Imperial citizenship as readily as she entered upon its great privileges and noble opportunities.

High-Priced Tonnage.

The Kaituma Shik, steamship owner of Kobe, have been offered by a London charterer the record rate of £650 per ton deadweight, for a boat to run between Saigon and Marseilles.

The Port of Brest.

The majority of the deputies of Brest have signed a resolution requesting the French Government to put the port of Brest to the best possible use from the national point of view and, should occasion arise, to come to an understanding with the United States with a view to making the port a base of the United States in Europe.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 21st June 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, teak writing tables, bookcases, blackwood tea-tables, pictures, ornaments, electric table fans and lamps, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner wagons, ice chests, and dessert services, cut-glass, electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc. Single & double iron & teak bedsteads, single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, toilet sets, etc., etc.

Also
1 Cottage piano by C. Borden
On view from Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE, on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE PRICE. For further information, please apply to Kang Woo care of Chu Lui-kwai, Kwong Hung-tai Office Bonham Street, Telephone No. 251.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, SINGLES AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuen-mai
OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysbott," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created thereon by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85-0-0.
The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Giff, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.

Hong Kong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English Manufacturers & Dealers in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 4s, or larger advertisements from 6s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All man-made articles of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs limit that number of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fit in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the above declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukland, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 4 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 3.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 3.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shuk Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Aitken Mr & Mrs B. Matilda K
Broadway Mr & Mrs Miyazaki Miss S
Crocketon J Mitunashi Miss Y
Crosst n Miss J Miyano Mrs T
Clark Mad-m M McInnell Capt FT
Dzenyork T Mori Mrs Y
Fox Mr & Mrs J W Miyasaki K
Fox Miss G Miyasaki K
Fox Master B Mokes Miss E M M
Gelman L Miller B
Gallagher Mrs J J Naito M
Hickie Mr & Mrs Nakazawa Mrs
W D Nakazawa Messrs
Hakuno Y Katsuta H S
Hickie R C Oda Miss S
Hing A C Roseburg H
Hira Strever Mr & Mrs
Hirose K H F
Heller J Shaw Sakai S
Ho Cheuk Wing Tanaka Mrs T
Hickie Mrs C Tanaka Miss S
Kubota T Tanaka K
Lai See Ukamoto Mrs S
Maddox G W Volion Y
Muse W E Yauweter H
Mullahy T J Yamada T
Mullahy Mrs T J Yamada T

Suez Canal Tolls.

The Suez Canal Company is reported to have announced that the Canal tolls will be advanced from July 1 next to Fr. 8.50 per ton for steamers laden, and Fr. 6 per ton for ships in ballast.

The Togo Maru.

The Yamashita Steamship Company has bought the Togo Maru, 3,850 tons, built in 1888, from Kamsori Gomei Kaisha of Hakodate for ¥1,250,000 for the local trade between Hokkaido and Kyushu.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 15th at 11.55—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately at Shanghai, and increased slightly at Hongkong and elsewhere; it is probably highest in the Pacific near the Bonin Islands. Areas of low pressure are indicated over S. Manchuria, the Yangtze Valley and Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inch. Total since January 1st, 22.55 inches, against an average of 30.96 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Cap Boi.	S. & S.W. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy, some showers.
2 Formosa Channel.	S. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 15, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Victoria	6a	29.73	61		0 b	
Hongkong	6a					
Shanghai	6a	29.62	72	100	0 r	
Shanghai	6a	29.59	70	100	se	2 r
Shanghai	6a	29.76	80	88	s	1 o
Amoy	6a	29.77	80	87	sew	2 b
Swatow	6a	29.76	75	94	sew	2 b
Taihou	6a	29.81	73			0 b
Taiwan	6a	29.80	75			0 b
Kobe	6a	29.79	73			0 b
Yokohama	6a	29.79	73			0 b
Canton	6a	29.78	73	100	se	1 c
Hankow	6a	29.77	80	84	s	4 o
Cap Boi	6a	29.78	75			5 c
Macao	6a	29.74	75	83	s	6 o
Wanchow	6a					
Peking	6a	29.73	79	96	s	2 b
Phu-Lien	6a	29.74	79		sw	2 b
Tientsin	6a	29.75	75		sw	2 o
C. St. J.	6a	29.81	79	89	ac	4 o
Amoy	6a	29.81	75	96		0 o
Dagupan	6a	29.81	79	85	ne	1 o
Manila	6a	29.79	75	96	wnw	1 o
Legaspi	6a	29.81	77	88	nw	1 o
Yokohama	6a	29.79	75	96		0 o
Yokohama	6a	29.81	77	94	sw	2 o

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 15, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c drizzling cloud, d drizzling rain, fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w few wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.77	29.78
Temperature	85	80	87
Humidity	70	84	75
Wind Direction	S.	E.	S.W.
Force	3	4	3
Weather	cq	cq	cq
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.15
Steepest slope at Temperature on the 15th 15th to 15th 15th			

H.K. Observatory, June 15, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 11th June to 17th June.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.
Mon. 11	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Tues. 12	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Wed. 13	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Thurs. 14	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Fri. 15	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Sat. 16	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Sun. 17	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34

in morning. a afternoon.

For the best Meats, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before-the-war prices. **ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 15th June, 1917.

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

7th & 8th SERIES.

"BEYOND RECALL." "TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH."

Pathe's Gazette.

THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1917.

GRAND BENEFITS:

MATINEE 5.15 p.m.; all Pictures.

NIGHT 9.15 p.m.; all Variety.

Under Distinguished Patronage.

in aid of the

"PORTUGUESE SCHOOL FUND."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

"LIBERTY."

4th & 5th EPISODES.

War Graphic

AND

Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY, 16th June, 1917.

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